INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGISTERED No. 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 286— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1929. ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

"MOSCOW'S ORDER TO INDIAN COMRADES".

"Now Is Time To Come Out In The Open."

MEERUT TRIAL.

"Usmani, A Feudal Chieftain."

MEERUT, Dec. 3.

The majority of the accused in the alleged Conspiracy case entered the dock this morning full of enthusiasm and held a short demonstration to indicate their jubilation over the capture of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Nagpur by the Left-wing Trade Unionists. To-day's new slogans shouted by some of them included "Down with the Second International", "Down with 'reformist' leaders and Joshi, Chamanlal and Company."

Mr. D. P. Sinha, Defence Advocate, who returned this morning from Patna, raised a preliminary objection. He drew the attention of the Magistrate to the Sessions Judge's recent judgment in which the Judge contrary to the Magistrate's order, had found that Chapter 33 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which provided for jury trial in the case of mixed nationalities of accused, was applicable to this case.

Mr. Sinha contended that although the Judge had rejected the appeal on other grounds his judgment was binding over this Court. Mr. Sinha pleaded that as the Magistrate, when rejecting the application for jury trial, had not granted one week's adjournment provided by the law, the proceedings recorded were null and void.

Mr. Mitter, Crown Counsel, briefly replying pointed out that the Sessions Judge had also remarked that the continuation of the proceedings had not created any prejudice against the accused. Moreover the appeal also had been rejected.

The Court reserved orders.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS CONTINUED.

Resuming his arguments on behalf of the prosecution Mr. Mitter pointed out that from the point of view of the conspiracy in India the foundation of the All-India Workers' and Peasants' Party was, of course, the event of the year 1928. Invitations by this body were sent to various Communist bodies including the Communist International and greetings were received from these organisations. Delegates attended from the League against Imperialism and Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat.

USMANI, "A FEUDAL CHIEFTAIN".

Mr. Mitter continued that in 1928 there was not much time for correspondence. Prosecution, however, had produced the draft of a letter found with Dr. Adhikari which was dated only five days before his arrest. This, explained Mr. Mitter, referred to the receipt of certain articles sent out by M. N. Roy. The person against whom Roy had warned Dr. Adhikari was Usmani. The quotation "individuals like feudal chieftains" was reproduced in Bombay minute book. The Urdu paper was obviously the "Pyame Mazdor" (Usmani's paper). This made it quite clear that Usmani had been in Moscow.

PICKED MEN SENT TO INDIA.

Summing up the foreign correspondence and the history of the alleged conspiracy, counsel said: "After an impartial study of this correspondence I submit that it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that this conspiracy was hatched originally in Moscow. The idea of veiled Communist parties through which the conspiracy should be mainly carried out emanated from there. That scheme was inaugurated and its working assisted by picked men sent out here to India and paid for that purpose. The course of the conspiracy was watched and directed by agents of the Communist Inetrnational and finally that was the body which financed it."

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA.

Resuming his address after lunch Mr. Mitter dwelt upon the history and constitution of the Communist Party in India till 1927. The old Communist Party had remained a paper organisation. It never functioned as such, but carried out work through the Workers' and Peasants' Parties until it was rejuvenated in the end of 1928 December. The Communist International had told the Indian Communists and the Workers' and Peasants' Parties that they were not good enough. They must come out in the open because the objective (revolutionary situation) was there and they must come out in the open.

Just when the Workers' and Peasants' Party was meeting in Calcutta last December a secret party of the Communists was held at 121-A, Circular Road. Dr. Adhikari was admitted into the Party. The new Communist Party decided to apply for formal affiliation to the Communist International. They decided to attain Socialism through the overthrow of the Imperialist and Capitalist rule and the seizure of power by the working class and establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

SECOND MEETING.

Just before arrests were made in March this year, the second decisions taken included the organisation of five departments. Adverting to the Workers' and Peasants' Parties Mr. Mitter declared that the activities of these Parties were Communist in nature, in their demonstrations, publications, literature and propaganda and htey were nothing short of veiled Communist parties in India.

Arguments on behalf of the prosecution had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

SJT. SUBASH BOSE & MR. DESPHANDE CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

"Greetings From Comrades In Meerut Jail."

—:o:—

K. N. Joglekar on behalf of "Comrades in Meerut Jail" has wired to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Mr. S. V. Deshpande, President and Secretary respectively of the Trade Union Congress, congratulating them on the bold lead given by the Congress. The telegram proceeds: "Hope the Executive Committee follow it up, forge powerful working class front. We emphatically condemn definitely pro-capitalist move of Mr. Joshi, Dewan Chamanlal and company splitting the workers' ranks by starting separate federation as the price of the membership of the Royal Commission." Twenty-six accused have signed this telegram.

BLESSINGS FOR MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

Europeans Wish Success To Him At Lahore.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Darjeeling Branch of the European Association, Mr. T. Chapman Mortimer, Assistant Secretary of the Central Body, said that Mahatma Gandhi and others of his thinkikng who formed a large portions of responsible Congress leaders looked upon Lord Irwin's declaration as a way out of the impossible situation. Every European hoped that Gandhiji's efforts at Lahore would be successful.—A. P.

MR. BENN'S VISIT TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Not Before Simon Report Is Out.

STATES PEOPLE AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

In the Commons, replying Mr. Rennie Smith, who asked whether the representatives of the peoples of the Indian States would be included in the proposed (Round Table) Conference, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that as far as the Indian States were concerned, questions which it was contemplated that the Conference would discuss, would be confined to the broad questions of constitutional policy in regard to which acknowledged rulers of Indian States were the only people who could speak with authority.

Questions concerning the internal Government of States would not arise at the Conference

Replying to Mr. Remer, Mr. Benn reaffirmed that he did not intend to leave for India before the Simon Commission had reported.—Reuter.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

FLOODS IN MANY PARTS OF COUNTRY.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Heavy rainfall has resulted in floods in many parts of the country especially in the west of England, where the road traffic is very much hampered. The most extensive floods for years have occurred in the Upper Thames area which received in November the highest rainfall for the last forty-six years.

Floods are seriously impeding the polling in the Tamworth by-election in which Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland is opposing Labourite G. Horwill. The by-election is due to Conservative Sir E. Iliffe retiring to enable Sir A. Steel-Maitland to contest the seat.—Reuter.

CALL TO RENOUNCE WAR.

—:o:—

Solution for Sino-Soviet Rupture.

BRITAIN SENDS IDEN.

TICAL NOTES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The British Government has sent identical notes to the Chinese and Russian Governments stating that it has observed with apprehension and concern events between China and Russia in North Manchuria since July, associating itself with the action of the United States to call their attention to the provisions of the treaty for renunciation of war and hoping that China and Russia will rerain or desist from hostilities and speedily agree upon the method to resolve controversial issues peacefully.—Reuter.

U. S. AND FRENCH NOTES TO RUSSIA AND CHINA.

—:o:—

OBLIGATIONS UNDER KELLOGG PACT.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Washington.—Mr. Stimson announces that following a series of conferences with diplomatic representatives of Britain, France, Japan, Germany and Italy he has sent a Note to Russia and China drawing attention to their obligations under the Kellogg Pact and hoping that there would be cessation of hostilities and peaceful settlement of the controversy.

Paris.—The French Government has taken similar action.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

—:o:—

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

In reply to questions in the Commons, Mr. Henderson stated that he had agreed that His Majesty's Government should be associated with the joint representations of the Powers to the Chinese and Soviet Governments with regard to the situation in Manchuria which was now being made, drawing attention to their obligations under the Kellogg Pact. To the best of his belief, the Chinese Government had taken no definite step to bring the dispute before the League of Nations. The Chinese Minister had informed him on 28th November that the Chinese Government contemplated such an appeal. Mr. Henderson added that there appeared to be reason to believe that an Armistice had been arranged between the Mukden authorities and the Soviet.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S NOTE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

A Paris Havas Agency message says:—

The French Government has asked its ambassadors in Moscow and Nankin to give respectively the Russian and Chinese Governments a note reminding them of the obligations contracted by their accepting the anti-War Pact Note specially declares that the French Government had not followed without fears the recent events between China and Russia after the railway affair, and reminds them of the Note of 19th July after which the two Powers formally declared that they would never make war. The Government wants the two Powers to remember the anti-War Pact especially Article Two, and hopes they will stop beginning or pursuing war and accept a pacific solution. —Reuter.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND PT. MOTILAL.

To Meet Viceroy Before Christmas.

The "Janmabhumi writes:—

It is now public property that the Viceroy wrote to a friend conveying an invitation to Pandit Nehru to meet him on the 15th instant. But Panditjee could not extricate himself on the 15th Nov. from his professional work in Lucknow and, even as the Viceroy apprehended, he was unable to go on account of the short notice The Viceroy left for the South on the 15th, and therefore the interview with Panditjee and Gandhi is postponed till after his return on the 23rd December or earlier somewhere in Hyderabad if the parties so choose but in any case, *before Christmas*. Nor was it ill that Panditjee did not meet Lord Irwin on the 23rd Deby that time the Congress had not pronounced upon the statement. There is no doubt that when Gandhi and Pandit Nehru meet Lord Irwin on the 24rd December, there will be a frank talk which should guide the decisions at Lahore.

ENQUIRY INTO PALESTINE RIOTS.

—:o:—

Commission Records Evidence Of Grand Mufti.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Jerusalem.—The Commission of Enquiry into the Palestine riots following the customary privilege accorded to religious dignitaries in civil courts, namely, giving evidence in their own residences, heard evidence of the Grand Mufti at the premises of the Moslem Supreme Council. The Press was excluded.

The British community is indignant at the fact that the Mufti was not treated like other witnesses as the Commission is not a civil court, but is a Parliamentary Commission.—Reuter.

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 3.

Mr. S. Alihaider, B. Sc. (Honours in Civil Engineering) returned from Glasgow this week and resumed charge of his duties as Vice Principal of the Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow. He was given a cordial welcome by the staff and students of the college and was profusely garlanded. The principal distributed sweets to the students.

T. U. CONGRESS SPLIT.

—:o:—

Unity Pourparlers To Begin.

MR SUBASH BOSE'S MOVE.

NAGPUR, Dec. 3.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose who was elected President of the All-India Trade Union Congress for the ensuing year has not yet made up his mind as to whether he should accept the office. He had discussions to-day with Messrs. Giri, B. Shiva Rau and Bakhale, seceders from the Congress. It is understood that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has made a suggestion that an informal conference should be convened at an early date with a view to discussing possibility of bringing about unity in the Trade Union Congress.—A. P.

Extremist Leaders' Statement.

NAGPUR, Dec. 3.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, M.A., LL.B., President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and Mr. Kulkarni, Vice-President, Trade Union Congress have issued the following statement to the Press in connection with the split in the Trade Union Congress:—

The expected has happened at Nagpur. The Moderates wanted to co-operate with the Whitley Commission against the wishes of the majority of the Trade Union leaders. The decision of the Congress to boycott the Whitley Commission has offended the moderate leaders, namely Messrs. Joshi, Giri and Dewan Chamanlal. The days of autocratic leadership are gone and whatever might have been our differences, all Trade Unions ought to stand by the T. U. Congress. Any split at this critical juncture is suicidal and playing into the enemies' hands. The standard of revolt raised by Messrs. Joshi, Giri and Dewan Chamanlal is most uncalled for. We are sure that the majority of the Trade Unions will not fall into this trap, but rally round the T. U. Congress. There is no doubt that under the leadership of Sjt. Subhas Bose, the Congress will prove strong enough to stand all these onslaughts levelled against it by the Moderates. We have also to appeal to all our Trade Union leaders to forget all differences and to stand by the Congress. Let not our moderate leaders take any hasty decision which will mar the future of the Trade Union movement. We hope Mr. Joshi will persuade his moderate colleagues to present a united front to our common enemy—capitalism and Imperialism.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

—:o:—

Arrangements At Lahore.

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

The Punjab Provincial Students' Union is making arrangements to hold an All-India Students' Convention in order to co-ordinate the students' activities all over India into one united body under the control of the All-India Students' Union. Invitation have been sent to different Provincial Students' Unions to send their delegates and also to suggest a name for presidentship.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS

—:o:—

SHA WALI KHANT AT PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 3.

Sardar Sha Wali Khan, Afghan Ambassador in London arrived here with his family and staff this afternoon and is staying at the Circuit House.—A. P.

GHANDHIJI CONTRADICTS PRESS REPORT.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi states that there is no truth in the statement recently made in the press that His Excellency the Viceroy invited him to discuss some important political questions. He received no such invitation.

He is leaving on December 6 for Wardha where a meetig of All-India Spinners' Association is to be held.—A. P.

EUROPEANS' CHEAP DISMISSAL.

Gallant Last Wicket Stand

PARSIS OPEN WELL.

Three Wickets For 114 Runs.

EUROPENS 1st Innings 141
PARSIS 1st Innings ..... 114 (for 3 wkts.)

The first days play in the match between the Parsis and Europeans provided its, surprises. Batting first the Europeans made a very poor show of it, the whole side being dismissed for 141. They would not even have exceeded the century had it not been for a plucky last wicket partnership between Behrend and Spens who became associated at 95. Behrend was the only batsman to play with confidence and at the end of the innings he remained unbeaten with 36 runs to his credit. It was unusual to see Hosie so quiet. At eleven he was dropped by Palsetia and thereafter he settled down to very unenterprising cricket, scoring 30 runs in an hour and a half.

Meyer was unfortunate enough to be dismissed just when he gave promise of a good free innings. He wasted no time but settled down to a few good drives and would have put up a substantial total had he not played the ball on to his own wicket. During his short stay at the crease Hudson displayed a fine style. It is not difficult to describe the innings.

At the beginning it was just a case of superb bowling, but as the innings wore on the whole matter devolved into rank bad batting. In the early stages Palsetia settled down to a length and it was almost impossible to score off him. Then Kalapesi came to the fore and showed astonishing form, taking five wickets a ta cost of 45 runs, and four of these were clean bowled. Vajifdar was his usual steady self.

PARSIS' BAD OPENING.

When the Parsis began their venture it hardly seemed to be a wise policy to send out Nariman to open in company with F. E. Kapadia, and results justified this opinion. It would have been far better had Gandhy been sent out instead. Nariman succumbed early, and Colah, after he had given a chance at 1, was sent back at 15. Gandhy played very stolid cricket for his 5 runs. Soon after he had come out to bat he called for a runner even though nothing had occurred to suggest that he had been injured. This is not the first time that this has occurred and it is inexplicable how opposing captains allow this procedure. Sportsmanship cannot be claimed as an excuse. By obtaining a runner a batsman is given an unfair advantage. If a player is unfit in the true sense of the word, it would be far more sporting to keep him entirely out of the team than to presume on the indulgence of an opportion. It almost looked as though the Parsi innings would be a repetition of its predecessor. Two wicket fell for 25, a third at 49, and then Homi Vajifdar and F. Kapadia came to the rescue of their side. Kapadia kept his end up while Vajifdar attacked the bowling. Runs which had been so slow in coming, now mounted apace and at the end of the day the score was 114 runs without further loss, the partnership having thus far added 65 runs. The Parsis still require 28 runs to obtain a lead and, unless the unforeseen happens, this should not be difficult.

THE TEAMS.

EUROPEANS.	PARSIS.
—:o:—	—:o:—
A. L. Hosie (Capt.)	B. E. Kapadia (Capt.)
R. J. O. Meyer,	B. K. Kalapesi,
T. C. Longfield	H. J. Vajifdar,
R. E. H. Hudson	S. Palsetia,
R. H. Hewetson	P. Palia,
L. L. Armitage	N. D. Marshall,
E. H. Cadogan,	S. H. Colah,
J. W. A. Stephenson,	F. K. Nariman,
K. Horton,	S. N. Gandhy,
S. W. Behrend,	F. E. Kapadia,
A. L. Spens.	Purviz Mehta.
Umpires G. M. Sheikh and V. S. Dongre.	

A large crowd was present on the Esplanade to witness the match between the Parsis and Europeans which began on Tuesday morning. Winning the toss the Europeans elected to bat and Meyer and Hudson were sent out to open the innings a little after the schedule time Palsetia opened from the Bori Bunder end and sent down a maiden over to Meyer, but at the other end Hudson scored the first run by turning Kalapesi to leg and Meyer obtained four with a free drive to the pavilion. A quick change was made when Vajifdar replaced Palsetia, his first producing a single to Hudson. Palsetia now came on at the pavilion end while Kalapesi took over at the other, Meyer snicking him for a brace. After Hudson had taken a single off Palsetia, Meyer was dropped in the slips by Colah, the batsman's score then being 4. With a stroke to the off Meyer obtained a brace and caused the first decade to be hoisted after twenty minutes' batting. Bad fielding by Marshall allowed Hudson a single and then Meyer drove Kalapesi to the long boundary. In the same over, however, Meyer got his bat to a fast one but was unable to keep it out of his wicket. (16-1-10) Hosie's advent was greeted with cheers and the skipper was quick to open his account with a couple to leg, and a single by each batsman saw the second decade. Hudson who was very uncomfortable in facing Palsetia soon succumbed to him, Vajifdar holding him in the slips. (20-2-5). He was replaced at the crease by Stephenson. Kalapesi made a drive to hold the ball when Hosie blocked a bumper, but in the same over the Calcutta batsman put the ball away to off for a single. Mehta's return saw the ball glance off the wickets and two more runs were obtained.

PALSETIA'S GOOD BOWLING.

The bowlers were keeping a good length, however, and runs were difficult to obtain. Stephenson put Kalapesi into the gully for a couple and then Hosie livened up matters by driving Palsetia to the tents. Each bowler sent down a maiden over and then Kalapesi gave place to Vajifdar who was responsible for another. It was slow cricket, only 29 runs being scored after an hour's batting. The third decade went up on the board when Stephenson steered Vajifdar through the slips, and had sprinting by Gandhy allowed only two runs. The same batsman stepped out to Vajifdar and, though he mistimed his stroke, obtained a lucky single in the gully. At the other end he turned Palsetia to leg and Hosie repeated the stroke. In facing Palsetia, however, he touched a "fizzer" into Bahadur Kapadia's

(Continued on Page 8.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

Scattered Liquidation.

SMALL BUSINESS PASSING.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

The Bombay Stock Exchange mostly opened at about unchanged prices and with scattered liquidation prices ruled easy. There was very small business and the market seems to be in holiday mood. Most of the mill shares ruled quiet. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 721/4 and closed at Rs. 716/4. Century was quiet at Rs. 296/4. Nagpur opened at Rs. 457/8 and closed at Rs. 456/4. Colaba Land opened at Rs. 147/8 and improved to Rs. 138/12. Indore Malwa opened at Rs. 371/4 and closed at Rs. 372/8. Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 157/8. New Great opened at Rs. 166/4 and rallied to Rs. 168/12. Pearls opened at Rs. 310/- and declined to Rs. 306/14. Simplex were placed at Rs. 41/4. Swadesh opened at Rs. 388/12 and closed at Rs. 387/8. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 516/4 and declined to Rs. 513/2. Bombay Burma opened at Rs. 760/- and declined to Rs. 356/4. Alcock opened at Rs. 310/- and closed at Rs. 308/12. Tram shares were stationary at Rs. 137/8. Bombay Steams were quoted at Rs. 209/6. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 254/6 and closed at Rs. 252/8 Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 62/10 and lost annas eight while Defds. opened at Rs. 272/8 and eased off to Rs. 267/8. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1,218/12 and closed at Rs. 1,215/-.

On cash business was done as under:—

E. D. Sassoon Ordinary As. 5/-. Nagpur Pref. Rs. 472/8. Vishnu Cotton Ordi. Rs. 2,430/-. Volkart Press at Rs. 485/-. Tapti Rails Rs. 667/8. India Bank Rs. 96/-. Imperial Rs. 1,332/8. New issues Rs. 425/-. Baroda Bank Rs 76/12. Union Bank Rs. 3/4/6. Central Bank Rs. 16/10. Andhra Ordinary Rs. 702/8. Hydro Pref. Rs. 1,080/-. Power Ordinary Rs. 566/4. Pref. Rs. 1,053/12. Tram Pref. Rs. 64/-. Hydro Defds. 106/8. Scindia Rs. 10/10 Tata Steel second Pref. 78/8. Tata Oil Rs. 12/12. B. Telephone Rs. 54/-. Bombay Burma new at Rs. 270/-, and British Burma Petrol at Rs. 4/14.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A CLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Bombay Dyeing 721, 23, 15, 16.
Century 296, 97, 95, 96
Colaba 135, 138.
Crescent 81.
Fazul 515, 18, 13.
Indore 372.
Madhowji 28.
Nagpur 457, 56.
New Great 167, 68.
Pearl 308, 10, 6.
Simplex 41.
Swadeshi 387.
Burma 757, 60, 58, 57, 56
Hydro 1,216, 18, 15.
Tram 137.
Deff. 273, 72, 76, 73, 75, 67.
Ord. 62-6, 4, 63-10, 62-2
3-1/2 per cent 67-1-3.
1945-55 101-2.
Bundi 15-12.
Indian 253, 52.
Alcock 308.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 78-8.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 2

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 340.
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 166.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 716/4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 456/4
Century 100, 296/4
Colaba Land 138/12.
Crescent 100 82/8
Fazulbhoy 250, 513-12.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 130
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 6.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 150
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 85 100, 1800.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 106/4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1150.
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221) 372-8.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1800.
Kohinoor 157/8
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 86-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1470.
Manekji Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Mayer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Models Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 pcs 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 165/.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 218, 306-14.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 61.
Simplex 130, 40
Sholapur 1000 for xd. 3110.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100 387/8
Tata Mill 25, nil, 20/.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2430.
Western India Spinning 1,000. 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2. 2 xd. 96-8.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 76/12
Central 200 xd. 16-10.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1332/8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 325.
Union 5/11 3-5.
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d. xd. 15-12.
Gwalior Cement 83, 90.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Indian Cement 252/8
Punjab Cement 100, 11.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/4.
United Cement 100 6y 66.
Katni Defd. 680.
Katni Ord. 190

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 820.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 114
Central Provinces 87-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 97.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 88.
Mandra Jhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 667-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric C 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 702-8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 137/8
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f. xd. 1215.
Tata Power 300 nil, 513/12
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 147/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 221/4
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 272-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U. P. 50-0-30y 487-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bi. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1905.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/2
New Indian Assurance 6 20
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6-4.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 307/8
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 207-8
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 32/8.
Burma (1) Corporation 756/4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11-12.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10/10
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Ord. 62/2.
Tata Iron Defd. 267/8.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 111.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 107.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 139.
Tata 2nd Pref. 78/12
Andhra Pref. 1080
Tata Hydro Pref 1030.
Tata Power Pref. 1052/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures decline 3 to 5 Points.

POOR DEMAND.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points and at 11 34 a.m. prices were quoted 6 points above previous closing. The buying was not impressive and later on prices declined 12 points on scattered selling. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 17.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points to 17.09c.

U. S. Port Receipts were 73,000 Bales and shipments amounted to 58,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 4 to 5 points but recovered under covering and closed at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 1 point. Middling American Cotton prices closed at a decline of 2 points to 9.60 and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures closed at a decline of 3 points and sakel spot prices declined 10 points to 14.50c.

Empire Cotton futures session was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points with January 9.16 and March 9.25.

Private cables received here state of some curtailment in spinning by U. S. A. Mills. The Egyptian Government estimate cotton crop Sakel 2,581,595 and others, 5,354,412. The American markets are dull and featureless and traders are awaiting the Government Bureau report.

The present dullness in cotton is a natural outcome of statistical weakness and reduced purchasing power of America brought about by severe decline in Wall Street. These factors are fully explained in the following extract from Messrs. Langley and Co.'s weekly market report dated 2nd inst.:—

"Figures during the week were rather against the market. While receipts at U. S. Ports totalled 284,000 bales exports amounted to only 163,000 bales against 262,000 last week and 259,000 for the equivalent week last year. Stocks at port were 2,597,000 against 2,314,000 last year and at interior towns 1,448,000 against 1,216,000. Total shipments from 1st September amounted to 3,201,000 bales against 3,575,000 last year, the greatest falling off being to Japan (449,000 against 610,000), Great Britain being next with 623,000 against 754,000. Futhermore, spinners' takings were less by a lac of bales compared to the same week last year. All these figures make somewhat dull reading, but they are important as they illustrate the present pressure of cotton and account to a large extent for the absence of any strong inclination on the part of the speculator to interest himself in the market so long as the near future requirements of the Trade can be so adequately supplied. A commodity market of the breadth of cotton however, by its collective farsightedness discounts the present in its relation to the future and the broad statistical position is sufficiently strong to restrain selling. The result for the time being is an extremely well balanced trading market offering little to interest the speculator unless he possesses that somewhat rare virtue patience. We would nevertheless again point out that under the new Southern Delivery contract the process of hedge lifting should increase the demand for contracts in ratio similar to the increase in offerings caused during the period of crop marketing and the spring movement should be correspondingly pronounced.

It is impossible for anyone to say to what extent the purchasing power of America has been reduced by the losses sustained on Wall Street and how widespread and lasting will be the effect of the disaster on International trade. That it is impossible to escape repercussions from the crash is definite but, with the position of cotton as it is, we recommend purchases, particularly on recessions."

ARGENTINE LINSEED MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

The Argentine Linseed market ruled very steady and prices show a rise of 15 points. There is fairly good demand. The statistical situation is still strong and despite squeeze in November, the supplies have not increased. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

February	19.90 +.15
March	19.95 +.15

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 2.

January	17.25—.05
March	17.55—.04
May	17.79—.05
July	17.93—.03
October	17.90—.06
Middling Spot	17.30—.05

Bombay Market

Bombay, Dec. 3.

After the meeting of Cotton dealers, the forward market opened at Rs. 319/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 320/ Liverpool opening cables were quiet and prices declined in the local market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 318/4
Oomra D./J. 269/12
Oomra March 276/8
Oomra May 281/8
Bengal D./J. 214/-
Bengal March 223/-
Oomra May 229/-

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

December	189.10 —0.20
Mar.	192.00 plus 0.50
June	193.60 plus 0.20

ROOM RATE.

Dec. 3.

Bengal, D.-J. 216.
Bengal March 224.
Bengal May 230
Eroach, A.-M. 319.
Oomra, D.-J. 271.
Oomra, March 277.
Comra, May 282.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	228	224	219	213
Sind	233	229	224	218
Punjab	228	224	214	213
Rajputana	228	224	219	213
Oomra, No. 3	278	273	268	
C. P. No. 1	293	288	283	
C. P. No. 2	285	280	275	

READY COTTON SEEDS.

Dec. 3.

100	R. D. Tata & Co. Arvi	279
100	Colaba Land Mill Parbhani	281
100	K. Narandas & Co. Rotak	222-1/4
100	Aboobakar & Co. Barnala	203-1/2
200	Ralli Bros. Bhavnagar	252
100	do. Nagar	219
200	do. Khandwa	220
100	Ralli Bros. Sanabad	217
100	K. Vishram & Co. Belari	323
100	Aboobakar & Co. Pandarkoda	286
100	A. Damodar Mulkapur	271
200	E. D. Sassoon Ranala	269
100	do. Pachora	269
200	do. Jalna	270
100	Aboobakar & Co. Wun	287

CLEARING HOLIDAYS

The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed on 7th, 8th and 10th instant for clearing purposes.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The market will remain closed from Tuesday, the 24th instant to Tuesday the 31st instant on account of X'mas Holidays. It will again remain closed on Wednesday, the 1st January, 1930 for "New Year".

BENGAL TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Yesterday being the first tender day against D.-J. delivery. 6,500 Bales of Bengals were tendered. There was no tender of Oomra.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 2.

December	17.06—.03
January	17.17—.07
Middling Spot	17.09—.04

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 2.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
January	17.34
March	17.62
May	17.90
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
January	17.33
March	17.61
May	17.86

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	78,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

	Opening	Closing
December		9.26—.01
January	9.31	9.32—.01
February		9.33—.01
March	9.38	9.40—.06
April		9.40—.01
May	9.46	9.47—.01
June		9.47—.01
July	9.48	9.52—.01
August		9.51—.01
September		9.49—
October	9.45	9.47—
November		9.45—
December		9.43—
January, 1931		9.44—
Middling Spot		9.60—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sale of East Indian Cotton	100

Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 27/32
D D 1/5 7/8
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 29-32
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32. January
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/37 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 to 13th Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Jany.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276.
Banks Selling T T 275-1/2.
Banks Buying T T 274-1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 915.
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1-2
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 118.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 151 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8
CROSS RATE—
New York-London 4.67 29/32 2nd instant.
Shanghai-London 2/2 13/16 3rd instant.
Japan-London 2/0 1/16 2nd instant.
London-Paris 123.85 2nd instant.
London-Belgium 34.87 2nd instant.
London-Switzerland 25.125 2nd instant.
London-Italy 93.20 2nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 30th ulto., £4-4-11 1/2 2nd instant.
Silver London Ready 22 9/16 30th ulto., 22 1/2 2nd instant.
Silver London Forward 22 11/16 30th ulto., 22 9/16 2nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 49 11/16 30th ulto., 49 1/2 2nd instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent 30th ulto., 4 25/32 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent 30th ulto., 4 3/4 per cent 2nd instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China sold. Poor support.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 3.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/14.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/12.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101-2-0.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/7
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105-10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
FORWARD RATES.—17th December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-13, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101-1-0.
Tone of market:—Unchanged.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

4 Months Discounts 4 25/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 4 1/2 per cent.
One Month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In fair demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET

Rise In Groundnuts Prices.

CASTORSEED QUIET SESSION.

GROUNDNUTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

To-day there was brisk demand for groundnuts and prices have registered a further rise ranging from annas 2 to 2-1/2 per cent. On Khandy prices advanced to about rupee one. The demand is mostly to cover short interest which the shippers were carrying on against their sales. If the present demand continues chances are in favour of a further rise in the near future but we understand that there is no enquiry from Europe at present which does not give clue to any sustained improvement.

LINSEED.

There continues very good demand for linseed and big shipping interests are buying freely. The present buying is intended against shipments and prices show a rise of annas two. The undertone of the market is healthy and foreign news are bullish.

CASTORSEED.

At the moment the castorseed ring is neglected and with a limited turnover prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. There is no export demand and big operators are not taking keen interest. However, too many operators are waiting to buy and should prices decline in the near future, purchases are advisable.

KARACHI WHEAT MARKET.

The Karachi Wheat market is keeping quiet but steady in response to quieter advices from foreign markets. The business has fallen down considerably and operators show no inclination to take much interest at the moment.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,458
Linseed	1,231
Rape. Rai and Mustardseeds	36
Gingellyseeds	400
Popyseeds	188
Groundnuts	34,340
Castorseeds	85
Rice	3,751
Myrabollams	1,155
Cottonseeds	36,299
Gram	634
Coal	1,536 Tons.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN.
Bombay, Dec. 3.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 527/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec 3.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/4 Highest Rs. 50/7 Lowest Rs. 49/9 Closing Rs. 49/11/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/5 Highest Rs. 53/10 Lowest Rs. 53/- Closing Rs. 53/3.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Wheat May	7 10 0
Wheat Jan.	7 5 0
Linseed May	12 11 0
Castorseed July	9 13 0
Cottonseed July	10 6 0
Teelseed July	11 4 0
Linseed Bold	13 9 6
Linseed Small	13 5 0
Rapeseed Yellow M-A	10 14 0
Rapeseed May Katni.	10 10 0
Gram Punjab April	40 0 0
Mowraseed	7 14 0
Myrabolams	22 0 0
Poppyseed	24 8 0

LIVERPOOL MAY OPTION

Premium Declines To 90 Pts.

In connection with the premium of 105 points quoted for May delivery Double option, latest reports show that the premium has declined to 90 points. Several firms of Bombay are taking keen interest in this business as. Option business is the most favourite deal in Bombay. As a matter of fact several Bombay operators are willing to sell May Double options at a premium of about 90 points. Several offers to this effect are cabled to Liverpool and some business is reported.

BULLION.

(THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSO. LTD.)

SILVER.

London ready 22/8
London Forward 22/9
China Op. 2/2/11 easy clo. 2/2/11 steady.
America cent. 49/8.
Ready Op. 51/6 Lowest 51/2 Clo. 57/3.
Magsar Op. 57/3 Lowest 51/3 Clo. 57/4 Posh Op. 51/4.
Teji mandi Magsar -/8/ Posh Re. 1/-.

GOLD.

Ready 21/10/-
Magsar 21/8/9
Posh 21/8/6
Tejimandi 21/10/6
N. Manor 21/11/-

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	F. P. Bales 1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 2-11-29	5762000	5834000
Receipts Yesterday 2-11-29	73000	80000
Exports to date 2-11-29	3025000	3786000
Stock at Ports 29-11-29	259700	2314000
Stock Interior Towns 29-11-29	1448000	1216000
Stock Liverpool 29-11-29	770000	642000
Visible Supply 29-11-29	5714000	5500000
Quantity in Sight 29-11-29	9658000	8850000
Quantity out of Sight 30-11-29	5676000	5617000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

Our Market has ruled quiet today with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/ Per Cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/13 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment. November Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 7/3/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 7/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 13/4 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 7/12 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—QUIET.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

Scindia, Fully Good	5.80
Scindia, Fine	5.85
Scindia, Superfine	6.10
Bengal, Good	5.35
Bengal, Fully Good	5.80
Bengal, Fine	5.85
Oomra, Good	6.60
Oomra, Fully Good	6.90
Oomra, Fine	7.20
Broach, Fully Good	7.60
Broach, Fine	7.85
Broach, Superfine	8.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

January	13.90—.08
March	14.10—.06
May	14.32—.05
July	14.50—.04
November	14.58—.04
December	14.58—.02
Sakellaridis. F. G. F., Spot	14.50—.15

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dev/Jan. £17/10/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £16/10/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £18/15/0

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorized .. Rs. 6 00 00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "to be the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance June 1929
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	16,038
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		10,602
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,568
18 ,,	Rajputana* ..		16,650
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		20,847
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		10,954
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		15,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,619
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
17 ,,	Morea (Extra)		10,602
19 ,,	Razmak ..		11,000
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		16,572
26 ,,	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,668
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
4 ,,	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
11 ,,	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 ,,	Razmak ..		10,357
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,578
23rd ,,	Razmak ..		10,852
30th ,,	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
10th Dec. ..	Dumala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£54	£95

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore *	Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan	..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia.
17th ,,	Macedonia	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st ,,	Naldera	..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th ,,	Narkunda	..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd ,,	Naldera	..	Colombo and Australia
6th June	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda	..	Colombo and Australia
4th July	Rajputana	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia
1st Aug	Mantua	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Comorin	..	Colombo and Australia
29th ,,	Malwa	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about 4th Dec	Barpet	..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore, Karachi and Persian G.Ports
4th Dec.	Karapara	.	East & South Africa.
6th Dec.	Vasna	..	Basrah via Karachi
7th Dec.	Chakla	..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
9th Dec.	Vita	..	Karachi via Porebunder. P'Okha & C'Mandvi.
20th ,,	Ellora	..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road. Fort. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Dec.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10509	.. ..	@ 8Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@ 22 ,,
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	29 Jan.
Yoneya Maru ..	5274	19 Jan.	2 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 5 Jan.	12 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23.50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	.. 40,00,000
Capital Called-up	.. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur.
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi
Deobund.	Sikandarabad, U.P.
Eatwah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosek
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio-Dairen	San-Francisco
Fengtien	Nagasski	Samarang
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	Pekin	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	Tsingtau
	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES as the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES Bombay

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Ask for Price List.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.
Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer." Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors.
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INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22997.

DECISION AGAINST MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

SECTIONS OF MUNICIPAL ACT CONSTRUED.

(Coram: Appellate Bench of the Hon. Sir Amberson B. Marten and the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell.)
Pandu Laxman and another—Appellants (Defendants 1 & 4.)
vs.
Bombay Municipal Corporation—Respondents (Plaintiffs.)

A suit was filed by the Municipal Corporation against Pandu Laxman, Bai Thamabai widow of Raghoo Manglia Bhoir and two others in the year 1926 for specific performance of the alleged contract of 16th November 1920 and the further provisions and modifications of the said contract. The contract was in respect of the acquisition from the owners of a plot of land admeasuring 604 square yards, at Dadar Kumbharwada Road, and resale of a part thereof on certain terms. The Municipal Corporation contended that they were willing to execute the necessary Conveyance as contracted by the defendants. They repudiated the liability to construct the entire road to the south and west of the property as contended by the defendants and they claimed either by way of specific performance of the contract in the plaint mentioned or as damages for the breach thereof Rs. 15,140-15-6.

The claim was resisted by Pandu Laxman and Bai Thamabai defendants 1 and 4. on the grounds that the Municipal Corporation had never entered into an enforceable contract, and further that they had committed a breach of the contract, and that in any event the Municipality was not entitled to specific performance.

Messrs. Taraporewalla and M. C. Setalvad insrtructed, by Messrs Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co. appeared for the Appellants and the Advocate-General, Sir J. B. Kanga and Messrs. B. J. Desai and Paphtary instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the Respondents.

The appeal was heard for several days and the Decree of the lower Court passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jhaveri was wholly reversed by the Appellate Bench and the suit was dismissed, and the appeal allowed with costs. The learned Chief Justice delivered judgment with which the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell concurred by a separate judgment.

POINTS OF LAW.

There were several important points of law under the Municipal Act decided in the Appeal. It was conceded by the Advocate-General that the Decree was wrong in form.

The first alleged contract of 16th November 1920 of acquisition by agreement and of purchase and sale of a part of the plot of land concerned was signed by two parties, Pandu Laxman and the deceased Kashinath Laxman Gawand. The terms of this letter were placed by the Municipal Commissioner before the Municipal Corporation for sanction, and the Municipal Corporation gave sanction to the acceptance of he offer of the owner or owners of the property on the terms and conditions mentioned in the Commissioner's letter, dated 21st December 1920. This sanction was given on 14th February 1921. The defendants contended that this acceptance or sanction was never communicated to them, and that thus there was no concluded contract between the Municipal Corporation and the defendants.

Thereafter, correspondence was carried on from 29th September 1921 to 9th December 1921 which modified the alleged original contract. This correspondence was carried on, on behalf not of the two original parties, who were owners of only 3/4th of the said property, but also on behalf of Bai Thamabai who was the owner of the remaining 1/4th as well. The defendants contended that these were fresh proposals which also required the sanction of the Municipal Corporation before the same could be enforced against them. Long after the disputes had arisen, an attempt was made by the Municipal Commissioner to obtain the sanction to these fresh proposals from the Municipal Corporation which was given on 19th April 1926.

DEFENDANTS' CONTENTION.

It was contended by the defendants that under Sec. 69 (a), (b) and (c) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act the sanction of the Municipal Corporation to every contract should be obtained prior to the acceptance of the same. Sanction having been obtained by the Municipal Commissioner to the first proposal of 16th November 1920 in the particular terms of his letter, the Commissioner had no power to modify the same by any means without obtaining the sanction of the Municipal Corporation in the first instance. Under Sec. 92 (c), (d) and (e) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act the Municipal Commissioner is bound to obtain prior sanction of the Municipal Corporation, inter alia, for sale of any property. The Municipal Corporation could grant him sanction generally or in a special case. The defendants contended that there had been no general sanction given, but that only sanction was given to the acceptance of a particular offer in particular terms, and that the Commissioner could not vary the same without obtaining the sanction to the said variation, prior to the acceptance of the variation under Sec. 69 of the Municipal Act. This contention was upheld by the Appellate Bench. The Court held that the sections of the Municipal Act were compulsory and not merely directory.

GUILTY OF BREACH OF CONTRACT

The learned Judges further held that the plaintiffs have not established that even half of the road to the south of the property has been properly made, as they had stipulated to do, under the alleged contract; so that even if the contract had been legal and binding, the Municipality are guilty of the breach of the contract to construct the road to the south in front of the plot. Their Lordships held that there was no reason to believe the evidence of the Engineer of the Municipality, which was contradicted by the defendants' Engineer, Mr. D. J. Samson, who had stated that even half of the road to the south of the plot had not been property made and which their Lordships accepted. Their Lordships held that the Municipal Corporation were bound to construct the roads to the South in front of the plot and that they had failed to do so within reasonable time, and that they had broken the contract. The consideration for the agreement of the defendants to pay the heavy price was the betterment of the property by reason of the construction of the roads. In fact the defendants received payment at the rate of Rs. 11/ per square yard from the Land Acquisition Officer, and they had agreed to pay Rs. 38/ per square yard for a portion of the same land. The Municipal Corporation were held to be impliedly bound to make the road to the south also within a reasonable time. The plaintiffs having committed a breach of the contract were held not entitled to specific performance or the damages.

GUILTY OF GROSS LACHES.

Further they were held to have been guilty of gross laches which disentitled the Municipality to specific performance of the alleged contract. The period prescribed by the Limitation Act does not disentitle a Defendant from pleading laches when the suit is for specific performance. As a result the appeal was allowed with costs throughout.

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund ove Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

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AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertizers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

CLERKS WANTED—Applicants with previous experience in Drawing Office and Engineering Works preferred. Apply giving age, caste, qualifications and minimum salary required to Box No. 2399 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33185

WANTED—AGENTS and CHIEF AGENTS on liberal terms for different Cities in Central India and Rajputana for a leading life office of Bombay. Personal interview essential. Apply with testimonials to the ORGANIZING SUPERINTENDENT, C/o The Postmaster, Gwalior, Central India.
A 33208

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED SELLING AGENTS for our Darjeeling, Duars and Assam Tea. Salary Rs. 100-plus commission throughout India and abroad. HURRYMAN AND CO., 12B, Belliaghata Main Road, Calcutta.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—'HILLGRANGE'—A large BUNGLOW at Pedder Road with a big compound, motor garage, stable and servant quarters. Apply D. F. Cama, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road.
C R2041

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST and CHEAPEST: X'MAS CARDS, Birthday Cards, Children's Books 1930. Annuals, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Novels, Periodicals, Fashion Books, Autograph Books. KING & CO. Fort, Bombay.
T R2033

EDUCATIONAL.

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M W. S.

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.
T R2011

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1929. at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

53. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji and Mr. V. C. Setalvad for requesting the Commissioner to ask the Improvement Trust authorities to postpone the proposed demolition of the private market at Bhoiwada till another market either temporary or permanent is provided in the locality.

54. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad—For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to submit for the approval of the Corporation a suitable draft representation to Government requesting them to undertake legislation for an amendment of the Municipal Act so that no Proprietor or Manager of a school which receives a grant-in-aid from the Schools Committee or the Corporation can become a member of the Schools Committee.

55. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether he has carried out the direction of the Corporation regarding the service condition of Devchand Bhaglia of the Municipal Workshops.

56. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji and Mr. V. C. Setalvad—For requesting the Commissioner to ask the Telephone Company to instal a public telephone at the Tram Terminus, Poibaodi, Parel, for the convenience of the residents of Parel and others.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1929.
33207

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 40 LAKHS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY BUILDINGS, ETC.

Due 19th December, 1929.

AS previously notified in June, 1929, Debenture-holders are informed that IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, have been appointed AGENTS of the CORPORATION for the repayment of the PRINCIPAL due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST from 19th December, 1929, and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

(Sd.) A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay.
33189

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS, 1929.

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS at 1-1/3 fares will be issued to 1st and 2nd Class passengers travelling for distances over 100 miles over this Railway from 13th to 31st December, 1929, both days inclusive and at 1-1/2 fares for Inter and 3rd Class passengers from Bombay to all stations North of Palghar and vice versa from Saturday, the 21st, to Thursday, the 26th December, 1929. These concession return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey upto midnight of Tuesday, the 14th January, 1930. For further particulars, refer to Notices exhibited at stations or apply to the office of the undersigned.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1929.
33210

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.
(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business.—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1929.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 10th December, 1929, to THURSDAY, 19th December, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 28th November, 1929.
33197

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 11TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 16th December, 1929, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1929.
(2) To sanction Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., who has been appointed Director under Article No. 87 of the Articles of the Association.
(4) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1930, and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To sanction bonus to the staff.
(7) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board.
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th December, 1929, to 11th January, 1930, both days inclusive.

Preference and Ordinary Shares dividends, if sanctioned, will be payable on and after 10th of February, 1930, to those Shareholders whose names stand in Register of the Company on 11th December, 1929.
33211

RE. THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on MONDAY, the 16th December, 1929, at 4 p.m. to consider the following:—

(1) To consider the question of how best the Mill property of the Company at Ambernath could be sold.
(2) To authorise the Liquidator to settle or compromise claims against the Company and the Company's claim against the Shareholders for calls due.
(3) To consider the question of remunerating Gangaram Chintoo, an employee of the Mill who, owing to an accident while working in the Mill, was rendered blind for life.
(4) And such other business as the Liquidator may bring forward.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1929.
N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator.
33192

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLICITY SALE of SWADESHI WOOLLEN GOODS.

THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS beg to announce that in response to the proposal of the Indian National Congress to faster the growth of Indian Industries and promote a wider distribution of Swadeshi goods, they have decided to deliver their Woollen goods for RETAIL SALE, ON MILLS ACCOUNT to all parties howsoever small who feel interested in the scheme. For working terms please apply to the AGENTS, The INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi Bombay 11
33166

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. REWASHANKER MAYARAM and DULLABHJI GOWRISHANKER, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises firstly and secondly described in the Schedule hereunder written subject as regards the said property secondly described to the Indenture of Sub-Lease dated the 27th day of August, 1888, and expressed to be made between Dr. Shivram Bhawoo of the one part and Thakar Thakersey Naranji of the other part.

All persons having any claim against or to the said respective properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever respectively are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the several messnages or chawls standing thereon situate on the North side of Kalachowki Road, Chinchpoogli, Parel, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabout assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 996 (1-2) and 996 (3-4) and formerly under Street Nos. 2, 2A, 2B. and 2C. and now under Street Nos. 136 to 146, 150 to 154, 174 and 152 respectively and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No 62, New No. 14203, and New Survey No. 1/2512 and Cadastal Survey No. 127 of Parel Sewri Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a gully or sweepers passage belonging to the Vendors and referred to in the property secondly described hereinafter and beyond that by the said property hereinafter secondly described and belonging to Ebrahim Haji Gani, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Rustomjee Sorabjee Commissariatwalla and now belonging to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the North by the Public passage and beyond that by the Dinshaw Petit Mills and on or towards the South by Kalachowki Road leading to Chinchpoogli.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the bungalow and chawls standing thereon situate on the North side of Kala Chowki Road, Chinchpoogli, Parel, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 62 and New No. 14203 and Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No. 2512 and Cadastral Survey No. 127 of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward Nos. 997-998 (1 and 2) and formerly under Street Nos. 3-4 and now under Street Nos. 128, 130, 130A, 132 and 134 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property now or formerly of Dinshaw Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, on or towards the West by a gully or Sweepers passage belonging to the Vendors and beyond that by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the North by a Public passage and beyond that by the Dinshaw Petit Mills and on or towards the South by the said Kalachowki Road, leading to Chinchpoogli.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1929.
MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33206.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held by Messrs. Bennett and Co. under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, he Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1926 (Laxmibai, widow of Narayan Tukaram Chowdhary and another vs. Pandurang Jawji Chowdhary and others), on the 8th day of November, 1929, our client Bai Bachoobai Dharamsi Thacker was the highest bidder and declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground (the cess whereon has been redeemed) admeasuring 1,650 (Sixteen hundred and fifty) square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 373, 375, 377, 380, 382 to 384 and 386, New Nos. A 13890 and 13892, Old Survey Nos. 153, 154 and 155, and New Survey No. B 7046, Cadastral Survey No 296 of Tardeo Division, together with the bungalows or houses standing thereon, known as "Tukaram Buildings", assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3696 (1), 3696 (1A), and Street Nos. formerly 3, 3AA, now 273 and 273A, and bounded as follows: on or towards the North by the property known as Javji Bhuvan, on or towards the South by the property of the Zoroastrian Association, on or towards the East by the Bhagirathi Buildings, and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1929.
DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33212

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HIRALAL GIRDHARLAL, of Ahmedabad has agreed to sell Final Plot Number 246 of the Town Planning Scheme number 2 of Vile-Parle, admeasuring 347 square yards or thereabouts, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to my client.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance lease, lien, maintenance, mortagage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, as pleader for the Purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" building, at -Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri, this 2nd day of December, 1929.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Advocate, High Court
33203

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET, NEXT TO NORTHBROOK GARDEN GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th February, 1920 Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government Sanadi land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate at Northbrook Street, admeasuring about 155 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2060-3032, New Nos. 2/9180, 9180, Old Survey No. 336-337, New Survey No. 4/5025-5025 Cadastral Survey No. 3854-3855, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7718 (4), Street Nos. 109, 161 and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by Northbrook Street, on the North by a common gully and on the South by the temple of Shri Ramchandraji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
SALE TO-DAY, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHETWADI BACK ROAD, FALKLAND ROAD, 4TH CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Abdulhusein Bhaijibhoy Matcheswalla (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Mahmedali Kaderbhai Badani, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 4th December, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S T.), ON THE PREMISES, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said Mortgagee in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with a dwelling house standing thereon situate at Khetwadi Back Road, Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, Bombay, CONTAINING BY ADMEASUREMENT 97 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for the official assignee of Bombay, at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.

MORE THAN **100,000** CLIENTS HAVE HAD our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2-8; State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

ARE JAPANESE GIRLS SUPERHUMAN.

WORK IN INDIAN AND JAPANESE MILLS.

—:o:—

Evidence of Social Service League.

On Saturday last Messrs. K. J. Dubash and P. G. Kanekar gave oral evidence on behalf of the Social Service League, Bombay, before the Royal Commission on Labour. The evidence lasted for about two hours and a half. In reply to the questions put by the chairman Mr. Kanekar stated that a Works Committee would be successful only if the management would consider the grievance of the workers sympathetically, adding that generally the managers and department at officers did not like the idea of a works committee. It would be better if the head of the firm concerned or his special deputy attended meetings of a joint works committee and gave sympathetic consideration to the matters brought forward by the workers' representatives.

Mr. Clow asked whether the League wanted to have the present system of recruiting labour for Assam plantations abolished. The witness replied in the affirmative, and when asked how the tea planters could get labour for their plantations, witness replied that if in the plantations the wages were fair and conditions of work satisfactory, there would be no difficulty in securing labour for tea plantations in these days of wide-spread unemployment. The present system of recruiting labour for plantations was a sort of indenture system, and under it there was much room for fraud, misrepresentation and tyranny.

WANTED PROOF OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Sir Victor Sassoon asked the witness what proof the League had in saying that there was widespread unemployment in the country, as stated in the memorandum.

Witness:—The League's workers move among the working class people and being in close contact with them for several years past they can clearly see that there is a considerable increase in unemployment.

Sir Victor Sassoon:—Can you supply figures bearing on unemployment?

Witness:—In the absence of any statistics on the subject it is not possible to supply figures. Unemployment statistics can be supplied by the Government alone and they have not collected such statistics. In mill industry in Bombay alone about 25,000 persons are at present unemployed.

Sir Victor Sassoon:—How can you account for the fact that the Japanese girls with two or three years' experience only are able to mind six looms each, while the Bombay workers can mind only two looms? Does it not show that the Bombay weavers are inefficient and the cost of labour is comparatively high?

Witness:—I am not prepared to believe that there is such difference in efficiency between the Japanese girls and the Bombay workers. Comparisons can be valid only if the conditions are the same in both the countries.

Sir Victor:—It is a fact that a Japanese girl manages six looms.

ARE JAPANESE GIRLS SUPERHUMAN.

Witness:—We have yet to know that the working conditions, machinery and material supplied to Japanese weavers is the same as in the Bombay mills. There can be no other explanation except that the Japanese girls are superhuman beings if their working conditions, machinery and material are no better than those in the Bombay mills.

In reply to Mr. Asavle's question on the point of minimum wages in Bombay the witnesses stated that Rs. 50/ was the minimum monthly income necessary for a working class family in Bombay, if they are expected to live as human beings. Asked on what ground it could be said that there were almost 25,000 mill workers out of employment, witness stated that there were seven mills closed, the number of workers of which would be about 15,000 and about 10,000 more were thrown out of employment due to the reduction in the number of spindles and looms in the mills which are working and also to retrenchment and rationalisation.

In reply to Dr. Miss Cama's question, why it was that both the employers and the employees were dissatisfied with the results hitherto achieved of the welfare work done by the employers, witness stated that welfare work could be successful only when the workers were assured of stability of employment and justice at the hands of their superiors.

Several questions were put to the witnesses also by Miss Power, Mrs. Wagh, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed and Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, OPPOSITE MINT, FORT.

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.

Skating, Dancing, Boxing and 1001 other Attractions!

GRAND CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFT

Rs. 1,000

to be given away monthly.

STARTING ON MONDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, Rs. 250

Will be given away weekly absolutely free, and the Gift Holders will be presented on each MONDAY NIGHT FOLLOWING.

DAILY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

Our New Drama "SADHAVI-MIRABAI" will be staged shortly

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA

Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 4-12-29 AT 8-30 P.M.

SAUNSHAYA KALLOL

AND

Mrs. Hirabai's Music Concert.

SATURDAY, 7-12-29 AT 8-30 P.M.

SAUBHADRA

Arjun Suresh Baboo, Subhadra, Mrs. Hirabai.
Krishna Sawai Gandharwa, Rukamini, Mrs. Kamalabai.

SUNDAY, 8-12-29 AT 3 P.M.

New Drama New Drama

"MANAPAMAN"

Dhairyadhar:—SAWAI GANDHARVA. Bhamini: Mrs. KAMALA BAI.
Laxmidhar: Mr. SOHANI.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Screen's Supremest Star:
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his First Talking Picture:—

THE IRON MASK

SEQUEL TO
THREE MUSKETEERS

Romantic Drama Heroic in Conception—Dramatic in Theme—Animate in Sprit—with a new sound effect of vivid force.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

The Prince of Mystifyers

CHEFALO

Supported by The
MAGDA PALERMO
MIDGETS
Including ALEX The Smallest Man in the World
and BOY GIANT
The Tallest man on earth
In a pot-pourri of magic Ballet and Bewilderment
Popular Prices.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.

WITH THE SPEED OF AN ARROW COMES

RICHARD DIX

IN

THE GAY DEFENDER

He fought for the gold in her hair, and the gold in his lair.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Free List entirely suspended.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

Time 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Presents This Week

"THE CHINATOWN MYSTERY"

1 to 9 Parts.
with

Six well-known stars in a rivalry of thrills and stunts. Thousands have seen and appreciated it! You also come and do see it.
Also showing a Laughable Comic.

THE RIALTO

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

MILTON SILLS

IN

THE BARKER

With

DOROTHY MACKAILL, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.

A powerful, stirring drama of carnival life.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road,

Continues for one week more
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
JEWEL PRODUCTION

THE CHALLENGE

Featuring
Miss ERMELINE and E. BILLIMORIA, MAZHARKHAN
and other known Stars.
Written and Directed by
B. P. MISRA, B.A.

DON'T MISS.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

Coming Next Saturday
Kohinoor United Artists' Picture
"THE LOVERS."

FRERE ROAD DACOITY CASE.

—:o:—

Police Receive Further Complaints.

ACCUSED'S GRIEVANCE.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY CONSTABLES.

Mrs. Biben, her three sons, two other Anglo-Indian youths and a Hindu who were arrested by the police in connection with the Frere Road dacoity were again placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

Sub-Inspector Sorabji in asking for a further remand of the accused in police custody stated that the police had received two more complaints against the accused. The police had reasons to believe that the "gang" had robbed some others as well. With a view to make further enquiries in the matter he prayed for a further remand. His Worship granted the application and ordered the accused to be remanded till December 14.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY POLICE CONSTABLES.

Accused Kamat complained to the Court that he was assaulted by two police constables that morning and showed marks of blood on his person.

Sub-Inspector Sorabji stated that the accused showed a defiant attitude when being taken to the lock-up and the police had to use force. The accused had even assaulted one of the constables.

The Magistrate called for a complaint from Superintendent of the Division.

—:o:—

Muslim Sailor's Complaint Against Kazi Of Bombay.

Shaik Hassam Shaik Ali Karbhari, a seaman, field an application on Monday in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, charging Kazi Mahomed Hassam Moorghe, the Chief Kazi of Bombay, Pesh Imam of Uanjewadi Masjid and Hatimabai, the complainant's mother-in-law, under section 496 and 114 of the I.P.C., with aiding and abetting each other in fraudulently causing his wife to undergo a marriage ceremony with another man during his lifetime.

MARRIAGE REPUDIATED.

The complainant stated in his application that the first accused performed his marriage ceremony with Havabai, daughter of Tajuddin on November 5, 1926. They lived together for two years with Shaik Hussein Mahomed, Shaik Shirilkar, the step-father of his wife Thereafter his father-in-law told him to leave his place. Soon after that he proceeded on a voyage and remained on the seas for about six months. On his return he served his father-in-law with a summons, asking him to deliver his (complanant's) ornaments, and to allow Havabai to stay with himself. To this his father replied that his wife had repudiated her marriage.

On November 27, last, he added, the third accused went to Kazi Londay and requested him to get her daughter married by "nika." The Kazi refused to perform the ceremony, as the complainant was alive. Subsequently she went to the first accused, Kazi Mahomed Hassam Moorghe, who acceded to her request, although he knew that the complainant was alive, and directed the second accused to perform the "nika" of the complainant's wife. On December 1, the complainant asked the second accused to furnish him with a certified copy of the "nika," who directed him to the first accused who denied all knowledge of the ceremony. The complainant requested the Magistrate to issue summons against the accused. The Magistrate granted summons.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

—:o:—

The Government of India have appointed the following gentlemen as corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission:—

1. The Rt. Rev. Alex. Wood, M.A., D.D., Lord Bishop of Nagpur.
2. Mr. J. B. Raju, M.A. B.Sc., I.E.S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces—Nagpur.
3. Mr. R. M. Crofton, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner.—Jubbulpore.
4. Y. M. Kale, B.A., L.L.B.,—Buldana (Berar).
5. Mr. M. S. Ramaswami Aiyyangar, M.A., Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
6. Mr. R. Subba Rao, M.A., Lt. Lecturer in History, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.
7. Mr. Brajendra Nath Banerji, —Calcutta.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 23 POINTS UP.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY.

	New York, Dec. 3.
Previous Closing Rate	17.25
To-day's Opening Rate	17.22
To-day's Closing Rate	17.48
Difference	.23

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A./M. Rs. 322 0 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

	Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Previous Closing Rate	9.32
To-day's Opening Rate	9.28
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.26
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

	London, Dec. 3.
Silver Ready	22 7 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	22 8 0
Lower	0 1 0

Maret quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Dec. 3.
1st Settlement	51 1 0
2nd Settlement	51 4 0

A CONCERT TO HELP POOR STUDENTS.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Khorshed Mandal, the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association and the Parel Parsi Mandal, a concert (variety programme) was held, in aid of the fund for helping poor Parsi students in their education, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday last, when a large number of Parsis were present. In the absence of Sir S. B. Billimoria Naeb-Dastur Rustomji Sanjana took the chair. A choice programme of music specially prepared by "Hermes" (Mr. H. S. Mistry), founder of the "Khorshed Mandal", was gone through, in which the girls of the Balsara Training Institute acquitted themselves creditably. The comic skit of "Godrej Gargar" was well rendered by the members of the Bombay Amateurs' Union, also the instructive dialogue entitled "Pashama Asha-ke-Nirasha" specially written by Hermes. The physical culture feats performed by Mr. Gorimar and his pupils evoked great enthusiasm.

Mr. Maneck H. Dadachanji dwelt on the importance of the work undertaken by the above three institutions, and the help given to it by several persons. He also referred to the sympathy shown by non-Parsis like Mrs. Shafi Tyebji and Mr. Mohanlal Desai who were among those present in the gathering.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai dwelt on the importance of the work undertaken by the institutions in the matter of education, and added that society would gain much if institutions in all communities did work on the lines of above institutions.

The President spoke in eulogistic terms about the activities of the institutions, especially towards furthering education among the Parsis, which was, he said, quite in accord with Zoroastrianism which enjoins physical as well as mental culture.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.—The Fourth "College Day" gathering of the past and present students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, will be held this year on Friday 13th instant. The Hon. Sir George Rainy, K.C.I.E Commerce Member of the Government of India will preside on the occasion.

All students—past and present—are cordially invited to attend the function. Subscriptions should be sent to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, College Day Committee, at the College.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

An ordinary meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects will be held at the Sorab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library, on Thursday the 5th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge will read a paper on 'Future of Bombay' Members and those interested are cordially invited to attend. The President Mr. H. Foster King, will occupy the Chair.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

125th Anniversary Celebration of the B. B. R. A. Society: Reading of papers contributed by Scholars for the occasion. at 6 p.m., Society's Rooms.

DOMESTIC OCCURRANCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

ALLBLESS:—Bai Dinbai, widow of late Mr. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless and daughter of late Mr. Dhanjibhoy Edulji Allbless and mother of Edalji, Dadabhoy and Bomanji. Aged 76. Funeral 8 a.m. (S. T.), to-day (Wednesday), at Tower of Silence.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Wildenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH LEAGUE.—A meeting of the retiring Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Youth League will be held at the Youth League Office, to-day, (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. The meeting will consider the Draft Report, and the Statement of Accounts, the proposed change in the constitution and any other business allowed by the Chairman. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

THE BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.—At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall, at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), Mr. S. V. Phadnis will speak on "School inspection and supervision in accordance with the standards of modern Education."

BRAHMIN SABHA.—Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Srj. Dhundiraj Shastri of Wai will deliver 5 discourses on Vaidic Culture beginning from to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. at the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Shanker Wadi, Grgaum. The last discourse of the series will be on Sunday, the 8th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Mooltan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th instant.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.—The application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation regarding the dispute that has arisen between the Union and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. over the terms of the Dohad Transfer has been granted. Govrenment has asked us to recommend the name of representative for appointment on the Board on our behalf. Steps will be taken immediately by the Union Executive to nominate a represetnative. In the meantime, the Agent has already notified that the notice setting forth the terms of transfer to Dohad, is held in abeyance pending the appointment of the Conciliation Board.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The annual general meeting the above Congress Committee will be held on 13th instant, at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House n the Committees rooms to the transalt the following business: (1) Confirmation of minutes, (2) Adoption the annual report and audited statement of bearer, and (4) any other business accounts, (3) Election of Officeness allowed by the chair.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bils were opened on Tuesday, the 3rd December 1929. The total amount tendered was Rs. 1,41,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 90-7-0 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was 1,41,00,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5-14-10 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of three months' treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 10th December 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 15th December 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

Six months' Treasury Bills sold from 27th November to 2nd December amounted to Rs. 14,50,000. Six months' Bills will continue to be sold until further notice at Rs. 97-5-0 per cent.

T. U. CONGRESS & MILL WORKERS.

—:o:—

Public Meeting At Parel

G. K. U. LEADERS' EXHORTATION.

The Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

A public meeting of mill workers was held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union on Tuesday evening on the maidan opposite Dinshaw Petit Mills, Lalbag. Mr. Kandalkar presided. More than 3,000 persons were present.

Mr. Kandalkar congratulated the workers upon the brave stand which they had made against during the last strike. He said that the recognition of the Girni Kamgar Union by the Trade Union Congress and the impression which its representatives had been able to make at Nagpur were a great tribute to the policy which the Girni Kamgar Union had pursued with steadfastness and courage against the heavy odds.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande said that the ban on open air public meetings for the last seven months had failed to break the bonds of loyalty which united textile workers of Bombay under the "Red" Flag. Various interested parties had suggested that the Union should give up its militant policy and repudiate what was termed its "Communist" leadership, if the ban on meetings was to be removed. The workers, however, had now realised that in its policy alone lay the guarantee of the continued exitence and growing influence of the Union, for it was that policy which had forced the authorities to remove the ban on meetings without the slightest gesture of surrender on the part of the Union. The policy of the G. K. U. had now received the sanction of the Trade Union Congress, which was now purged of the "reformists". The workers must continue their loyalty to the Red Flag and immediately restore the Union to its former strength. He referred to the prosecution of Mr. Ranadive and he asked the workers to demand withdrawal of the trial and to organise demonstrations for the purpose.

Mr. Ranadive narrated the events of the past seven months, and said that in spite of repression the brave textile workers had succeeded in saving their Union from the annihilation. He warned the workers against the disruptive tendencies in the Union for which certain agents of capitalism and imperialism were responsible, and called upon them to present a united front.

Messrs. Gavande and Nerkar also spoke, and after a concluding speech by the President the meeting dispersed amidst cries of "Victory to the Red Flag".

Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Dange attended the meeting and wanted to speak, but with the consent of the audience, the President refused them permission to speak as they had been suspended by the Union Executive. A special meeting of the G. K. U. will be called on Sunday next to consider the question of the expulsion of Mrs. Dange and Mr. Joshi.

SMOKING ON AN UNAUTHOSEAT IN TRAM.

—:o:—

Passenger Fined.

On the 28th ultimo the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, prosecuted a Mohammedan passenger named Abdul Rahim Rattaballi for smoking on an unauthorized seat and for assaulting the Tram Conductor when asked to desist from doing so. The accused was fined Re. 1/- for the offence of smoking and he was bound over for 6 months for assaulting the conductor.

SECONDARY TRAININ COLLEGE PEDAGOGICAL UNION.—Under the auspices of the above Union Dr. Sherwood Eddy of the Yale University will deliver a lecture for teachers and others interested on "Sex Education" in the Demonstration Hall of the College, Cruikshank Road, on Thursday the 5th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Principal R. P. Kar will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1929.

THE PRODIGAL'S PROGRESS.

—:o:—

The course of a prodigal is proverbially on an inclined plane and the further he goes downwards the greater will be his speed of declension. This happens not only in the case of an individual but also in that of Governments, and a Government which sets out on a path of prodigality and financial extravagance, is on a downward grade and will soon take to devious ways and methods of justifying its policy or escaping from its consequences. This is the case with the Government of India at present, who have adopted a narrow-sighted, wrong and iniquitous financial policy during the last ten years. We are moved to these reflections by the further deflation effected by the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 3 crores. This deflation, together with the deflations which preceded it, brings up the total amount almost to Rs. 17 crores. The call money of the bank which was standing at 2 and 2-1/2 per cent, has risen after so many efforts by Government, to 4 per cent, and thus the absurdity of bank's call money being at 2 per cent and the bank rate at 7 per cent has to some extent been diminished. Weekly tenders are still being issued for Treasury Bills and there is thus a continuously large drain on the money market. The fact that Government should pay about 6 per cent for their borrowings places the commercial and industrial community at a great disadvantage. The bank rate remains, of course, unchanged at 7 per cent. It was six per cent about this time last year when the cash percentage was 18.07 and in 1927 when the percentage was very near the present figure the bank rate was only 5 per cent. What do all these factors signify? The continued deflations, sales of silver, a high bank rate and a drain on the money market in the shape of Treasury Bills are all steps taken to cover the initial and fundamental blunder of Government in placing the 18d. ratio on the Statute-book. Just as the serious blunderings of the Finance Department in 1920-21 had to be bolstered up even by a squandering of the nation's resources to the extent of rupees 36 crores, the later blunder of the Finance Department of 1927 was to bolster up all these wasteful, extravagant and unfair methods. While the Bank of England, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer declares emphatically is outside Government control, reduced the bank rate, after increasing it to 6-1/2 per cent, to its original level within a short time, and the United States bank rate is reduced to 4-1/2 per cent, the Imperial Bank rate remains at 7 per cent regardless of the claims of trade and industries. While we have been suffering from almost an unprecedented trade depression, Government, instead of finding out the ways and means for removing this depression, are busy doing just the very things which they should not do and which go to accentuate and intensify rather than diminish the depression. The whole country is affected by these financial manipulations but Bombay, perhaps, has suffered the most. Bombay is the very nerve centre of India from the point of view of trade and industries and philanthropy. It is well-known that wherever there is an S. O. S. from any part of India good old Bombay is always the first to rush to the rescue. The continued blows that have been dealt to this city for the last several years have naturally weakened it, and we deem it a great disaster that Bombay will not be able to extend the same helping hand as it did in the past to the different provinces affected by floods, famine or by a similar disaster. The present situation is intolerable and unless Government, instead of allowing it to go from bad to worse, try their level best to improve it, they will be courting a disaster, both financial and political.

DIE-HARD ATTITUDE.

—:o:—

The Tory Prses will be glad to find that in its fulminations against the MacDonald Government's policy of issuing through Lord Irwin a statement "to appease political discontent" in India, it has a strong ally in the Labour camp. The "New Statesman", as a champion of Labour Imperialism, publishes in its issue of November 9 an article on the Indian situation and the Viceregal announcement which indicates its deep-rooted hostility to any scheme of Dominion Status for India which will confer upon Indians genuine self-government. It ridicules the assertion of one of the Labour spokesmen in the House of Lords that Lord Irwin was "the greatest Viceroy" India has had until now. It stigmatises him as the "worst Viceroy" ever sent out to India and accuses him of holding out hopes to Indians, which, in its opinion, he knows cannot be fulfilled. It is useful to have this frank confession of faith in a die-hard attitude towards India from the "New Statesman", —a journal with which Lord Passfield is associated—because it makes it clear to us in India that in the Labour Party in England there are powerful elements as anxious as the Tories to frustrate every effort to allow India to secure self-government.

Curiously, it is in the influential Liberal weekly periodical "The Nation and the Athenaeum" that views are expressed in relation to the Indian political situation, which are marked with a deep desire to tackle it with the hope of reconciling India. It remarks: "In this country an excited controversy has arisen over the phrase "Dominion Status". This public controversy, which has been very puzzling to the plain man, is only intelligible as the continuation of a private controversy which must have been going on behind the scenes for quite a long time.....Unfortunately, agreement was not reached in the matter, and everybody now seems to be repeating in public the arguments which he advanced privately." In the same issue the Liberal journal publishes a thoughtful article on the "New Phase in India" by Mr. G. T. Garratt, who was formerly in the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Garratt takes the bull by the horns in drawing attention, in his analysis of what "Dominion Status" for India implies, to the words of the Duke of Connaught during his last visit to India. In his inaugural address to the "reformed" Legislature the Duke said, he wished that India should progress to the "liberty which other Dominions enjoy" and Mr. Garratt clinches the issue by referring to even what Lord Birkenhead said in his speech in the Lords, announcing the appointment of the Statutory Commission. His lordship then talked of India being promised a Constitution "which might bring her as an honoured partner into that free community of British Dominions which men know as the Empire". These high-sounding phrases full of glorious promises are in strange contrast with the ill-natured and bitterly hostile attacks on the politically-minded class in India which still continue in the Tory Press and in the "New Statesman".

UNIVERSITY FOR MAHARASHTRA.

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Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the guest of honour at the Fergusson College anniversary celebrations on Saturday last, made a thoughtful speech full of constructive suggestions for the acceleration of higher education in this Presidency. He rightly emphasized that "in our Presidency the great difficulty was that the University of Bombay was not able to supply the needs and requirements of the various colleges that are affiliated to it." He pointed out that "it was not pirmarily a teaching University but an examining body and the conditions that prevailed in the city of Bombay were very different from those which prevailed in the Deccan, in Gujarat and in Sind." Mr. Mirza gave, therefore, his wholehearted support to the demand of educated Maharashtra that it should have now a separate University of its own. In his opinion a city like Poona "was very fitted to become the centre of a separate University," as it had already a nucleus of educational institutions to bring into existence such a University. Poona, with its three Arts Colleges, a College for Engineering and a College for Agriculture and a Medical School which can, without much extra financial outlay, be developed into a College of Medicine and Surgery, is ripe for a separate University. The difficulty of finance is not insuperable. The Princes and Sardars of Maharashtra will, we are sure, gladly come forward to help establish the new University and it can start work even with a modest grant from the State.

NOT THEIR JOB.

—:o:—

We should have imagined high officials in India, like the satraps of our Indian provincial administrations, were aware that it was their duty to carry out policies and not to offer gratuitous advice in public as to whether a particular policy proposed to be applied to India was right or wrong. Sir Laurie Hammond, the Governor of Assam, evidently forgot this salutary principle when he elected to comment at the St. Andrew's Dinner on Dominion Status for India. According to him "Dominion Status cannot be conferred and will not be conferred by a mere written Constitution, with or without safeguards," and that the portion of the Viceroy's statement describing India's "ultimate goal" as Dominion Status "enunciated the purpose rather than the policy and does not by itself, so it appeared to him, advance the fulfilment of that purpose by a day." Fortunately, at the Round Table Conference the participants will be the representatives of the British political opinion and of Indian political opinion. There will be no room in it for bureaucrats from India. We hope higher authorities than Sir Laurie Hammond will give him a broad hint that he should keep his thoughts in this matter to himself.

GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE.

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We understand that the Principal of the Government Law College of Bombay has decided to admit non-graduates preparing for the Advocates' (Old High Court Pleaders') Examination into the college, to receive the benefit of legal education on payment of a fee of Rs. 61 per term. Of course, this will not entitle them to appear for the LL.B. examination, but they can get the benefit of the lectures delivered in the Law College. It should be the aim of the legal profession in this country to do away with all the distinctions that obtain between the various grades of practitioners now existing in their midst. The Indian Bar Councils Act 1926, owed its origin to this feeling, but we now know that it has achieved little in that direction. Another object, which inspired that legislation, was the desire to create an Indian Bar with perfect autonomy in the management of its own affairs. How far the Bar Council's Act is from achieving this object is now a matter of common knowledge. If our information is correct, in spite of the earnest wish of a majority of the members of the Bombay Bar Council a certain gentleman was recently refused admission for his political views though he had taken his LL.B. degree and is known to be of unimpeachable character. The fact is that the Bar in this Presidency seems to be without any influence and anything like public opinion of the Bar does not seem to exist. They have neither the public spirit nor the courage to stand up against the arbitrary exercise of authority and we do not think that beyond abolishing the old nomenclature of "Pleader" and "Vakil" and distinguishing Advocates as A.S. and O.S., any change in the old state of affairs has been made by the passing of the Act. However, we are glad that non-graduates who desire admission into the Government Law College will now get it and we hope they will now find it easier to become Advocates, A.S. The Principals of the other Law Colleges will do well to take a lesson from the Bombay Law College. We also hope the lawyers, who profess to be defenders of public liberty, will exert themselves to form an independent and autonomous Indian Bar like the General Council of the Bar in England and will look upon their profession as something far higher and nobler than a means of earning livelihood, precarious for the many and princely for the few.

THE SECOND INTER-UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE.

A REVIEW.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The discussions and resolutions of the Second Conference of Indian Universities recently held at Delhi, make a distinct landmark in the history of University work in this country. All the Universities of the country, including Mysore, Hyderabad, Benares and Aligarh, took part in the Conference, Rangoon alone being conspicuous by its absence. Such gatherings have, even when they are only deliberativve, an educative as well as a nation-building value of their own. But when they add to their deliberations, as was done at this Conference, definite resolutions outlining constructive policy in University matters, their value becomes increased a hundred-fold. A number of unanimous or almost unanimous conclusions were arrived at on several matters that have been engaging the minds of University authorities all over India. Of the matters discussed at this Conference, some were of purely administrative character affecting or concerning the Universities and their working, e.g., the admission of a student leaving one University in mid-career to go to another. Others were of larger—almost national—importance, such as the problem of graduate unemployment, or the question of Medical Degrees and the terms and conditions of their recognition by the General Medical Council. Most important discussion centred round the latter question, the provision of compulsory physical training for all under-graduate students, and of instruction in sbjects of military interest in Indian Universities.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY'S WISE POLICY.

There was an interesting discussion on the position of Intermediate Colleges, of which several are in existence in the whole of Northern India from Calcutta to Lahore. The wisdom of the Bombay University in stoutly opposing any proposal for founding Intermediate Colleges in this Presidency, will now be apparent to those who wanted to follow the lead, and a strong lead in this case, given by the Eastern and Northern Universities. The resolutions of the Conference that "neither the Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Colleges under their control have adequately fulfilled the purpose which the Calcutta University Commission had in mind" and that "the control of the Intermediate examinations be retransferred to the Universities," are a striking testimony to the wise guidance of those who were responsible in the past for the policy of our University in this matter.

UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES.

The problem of unemployment among the graduates of Indian Universities also provoked the most interesting discussion at the Conference. It is regrettable that many Universities, among them our own, do nothing towards remedying this crying evil of our age. The consciousness has, indeed, grown that the Universities must not consider their purpose achieved, when they have transformed themselves into a factory for producing clerical machines of varying efficiency. And so, many of them have designed and introduced alternative courses of education as well as training, which are becoming rapidly popular in the student world. But even so the problem of graduate unemployment remains unsolved. The reason, I think, is to be found partly in the backward and defective economic organisation of this country; and partly in the presence of foreign vested interests which block the road to decent employment of Indians in almost every branch. This is a large question of national policy and importance. But the Universities should, I think, have given a more constructive lead for a solution than they actually have done. As a first step, however, their resolution requesting the Inter-University Board to collect the necessary statistical data to ascertain the volume and character of unemployment among University graduates, may well be commended to the several Universities in the country for instant adoption and execution. In this connection I cannot but commend the efforts made by the Aligarh University authorities to prepare, for the guidance of their students, a "Table of rules and regulations regarding Imperial Services in British India," a printed copy of which was circulated at the Conference. Those interested in this information should apply to Professor M. M. Sharif of the Aligarh University for a copy of this table.

A WAY OUT

It may be stated that a part of the graduate unemployment will have to be tackled in a different way, viz., by instituting Civil Service examinations for the clerical grade as they do in England. At the present moment a number of students go in for Collegiate education with no definite aim in life, except perhaps with the idea that the stay in the College will improve their chances for Service either under Government or under some of the important public bodies, like Municipalities, &c. With the institution of the Civil Service examination for the lower grades of Service, a number of such students will be diverted from the present Colleges. For the preparation of students for such junior Civil Service examinations, a number of institutions of the required type will grow in the country; and the present Colleges and Universities will then be left free mostly for those students who intend to take up either professional education or whose aim is to compete for the Senior Grade Examination in the different Civil Services of the country or to follow the pursuit of knowledge for the pleasure of it. A great deal in this connection can be done by the appointment of a Public Services Commission in each Province for the conduct and regulation of such examinations.

MILITARY TRAINING.

The problem of military training and education with its appendage of compulsory physical training, has a still wider—more vital—importance even in an atmosphere of progressive disarmament. If we are not in a position to maintain our autonomy even when we have secured it, how much would that self-government be worth? The Conference, therefore, did well in urging the Universities to take steps to provide instruction in subjects of military interest by instituting chairs of Military studies; and in recommending Government to form more University Training Corps. For the anticipated expenditure by way of equipment and working is nothing in comparison to the vast load of our military budget; while the value receivable from this outlay must be admitted to be overwhelmingly large. The only criticism one feels inclined to offer on this part of the Conference proceedings is the lack of demand, at least in the resolution as passed, for the same status and treatment to our U. T. C.'s as they offer in England to their Officers' Training Corps recruits from the University under-graduates.

NEW FIELDS.

Those who are interested in the development of social service organisations in the country, would welcome the resolution which requests the Unversities and Colleges to try to encourage such organisations with a view to forward adult education by general lectures, lantern lectures, films, literature, wireless, &c., and by co-operating with Municipal and Local Boards and others engaged in such work. For accelerating the progress of higher education of women, the Conference recommended the Universities to give greater facilities by establishing separate Colleges for women, wherever necessary or desirable; and by instituting separate alternative courses of equal standard in domestc science and other suitable subjects. There was, however, at the Conference no representative of Indian women. And so it remains to be seen how the educated and awakened womanhood of India would receive or utilize this concession when offered. It is, I trust, no hypercritical faculty which urges me to remark that the institution of such special facilities for women students would involve or imply no disparity in opportunities as between men and women for the several courses of study, or careers in life.

Co-operation between the various Universities was also urged at the Conference by recommending to the different Universities that their Doctorate Degrees in Science should be thrown open to M.A. and M.Sc.'s of other Indian Universities.

(To Be Continued.)

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last few months the elections to the various constituent bodies of the University of Bombay have been going on and strange tales can be told about the canvassing for votes that has been resorted to. But the strangest of all is provided by the following letter sent to certain select Fellows:

Elphinstone College,
Bombay,
18-11-29.

Dear,—

We suggest that in the forthcoming elections by the Senate to the Syndicate, and the Academic Council you should vote in the following order of preference:

ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

Mr Butani,
Mr. Hamill,
Mr. Nawab Ali.

SYNDICATE.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi,
Mr. K. M. Munshi,
Dr. N. A. F. Moos,
Mr. A. M. Kajiji.

Yours, Sincerely,

Mr. B. J. Wadia.
A. N. MELDRUM,
N. A. F. MOOS,
H. HAMILL.

From the names of the signatories it is obvious that the whip is a semi-official one. The order of preference, I understand, varies according to the predilections of the fellow to whom the letter is addressed and I have put the names in the alphabetical order. The most noteworthy feature of the ticket is, obviously, the inclusion of Mr. K. M. Munshi's name. Mr. Munshi is reputed among the public as an Independent. Is it the mark of an Independent in these days that he should make common cause with officials and ex-officials and depend upon an official ticket for his success in the election?—Yours, etc.,

GRADUATE.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Their Good Intentions.

The Powers have so far taken no conerete action to mediate in the Sino-Soviet dispute. But they are ready to reiterate their good intentions. They desire that armed conflict should be avoided but evidently they are not quite clear how they can force the Soviet to desist from making armed attacks on Chinese towns in Manchura. Mr. Henderson declared in the Commons on Monday that the British Government would be associated in the joint representations, of the Powers to the Chinese and the Soviet Government's "drawing their attention to their obligations under the Kellogg Pact." China has far taken care not to infringe the Pact. She has repelled aggressive attacks, not taken the lead in the unfortunate armed conflict on the Manchurian border. Much depends upon the Japanese attitude in this matter. Japan, with her large economic interests in Manchuria, should be the first impress upon the Powers the need for taking some conerete step. Three of them have sent a joint Note, but that is not enough.

Tactful.

M. Briand's tact in sending a telegram to the German authorities in the Rhineland that German Sovereignty in the "Second occupied Zone" was completely siderably in making it easy for statesmen on both sides of the Rhine to restore Franco-German relations. Such reconciliation is extremely necessary for the peace of Europe and the economic development of both countries. The mischief-makers who had circulated the false rumour that the French occupation of the Zone had not really ceased were foiled in their efforts by M. Briand's opportune and ressuring telegram.

Sensible Advice.

In his presidential address to the Sixth All-India Railwaymen's Federation held at Nagpur on Monday, Mr. N. M. Joshi gave the Railway workers sensible advice in urging them not to allow themselves to be stampeded into direct action. He rightly remarked "As responsible workers railwaymen must set their face resolutely against strikes and stoppages of work as long as other avenues to arrive at a reasonable settlement remained open to them". Recently at railwaymen's gatherings threats have been uttered of a general All-India strike. Before they take recourse to this extremely serious step, railway workers must convince their sympathisers that every other method of ventilating their grievances had been tried by them without success. There is a great deal in Mr. Joshi's reminder to them that they must frame there policy "in such a way as to conciliate and win public opinion".

Wrong Policy.

It is useless to expect that in the evening of his life the veteran politician and Sanatanist, Mr. M K. Acharya, will change his views in regard to religious practices and social customs which offend the awakened conscience of young Hindus, but it is, indeed, a great pity that a comparatively younger public leader like Mr. Satyamurthi should ally himself with Mr. Acharya and the Sanatanists and denounce the Sarda Bill. At the session of the All-India Sanatan Conference held at Madras it was decided to start a newspaper to safeguard orthodox interests. Champions of orthodoxy are perfectly entitled to air their views, but when Mr. Satyamurthi moved and secured adoption by the Conference of a resolution demanding "constitutional gurantees allowing absolute freedom of religious faith and practice", he was obviously on the wrong track. Reform of Hindu law does not encroach upon religious faith. Its aim is to eradicate evil social usages and customs.

The Unfriendly World.

Brown (to friend) "Well, and how's the world treating you?"

Friend.—"Seldom".

The World of Sport.

AERIAL ACROBATICS IN BOMBAY.

Brilliant Display At Juhu Air Park.

SIR CHARLES WAKEFIELD'S GIFT PLANE PRESENTED TO BOMBAY FLYING CLUB

A brilliant display of airmanship was witnessed by the spectators and guests who crowded the Juhu Air Park in their thousands on the occasion of the "At Home" given on Tuesday evening by the Bombay Flying Club when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay made the presentation of the gift plane "Sir Charles Wakefield" presented to the club by Sir Charles Wakefield for the training 11 pilots in a season, of whom 6 had to be Indians.

On his arrived at the Juhu Air Park, His Excellency, who was escorted by three planes of the Club, was received by the Committee with Sir Victor Sassoon at their head. After an introductory speech inplaining thhe progress and present position of the Club, the "Gift Plane" was formally handed over.

INDIAN WOMAN PILOT LEADS.

Mrs. F. D. Petit, the first lady pilot in India, then flew it round the aerodome. Later on all the 10 machines of the Club went up and scoured about in the air, Mrs. Petit leading.

AERIAL ACROBATICS.

Then followed some thrilling feats of aerobilitics. The planes looped the loop new on their sides, slanted this way and that, went up and down and in spirals, soared up to immense heights and then dipped down of a sudden close to the ground and skimmed away to the horizon.

MOCK BATTLE IN AIR.

A mock battle between two planes was then staged, as also the bombing of a car with "flour bombs. A few of the lucky guests were taken up for short joy rides till late in the afternoon.

In the course of his introductory speech the Chairman of the Bombay Flying Club gave the following details of the growth of the Club activities:—

The Bombay Flying Club, Ltd., was registered on the 9th May, 1928 for the promotion and development of flying in all its aspects. Unfortunately the two machines promised by Government did not arrive until January 13th, 1929, and flying was only possible from that date. This of course curtained institution very much last season and the actual active existence of the Club is roughly 5 months. Despite this short period, however, 2 Club members have qualified for "B" licences and 12 Club members have obtained their "A" licences.

These are:—"B" Pilots: Messrs. E. A. Alton and R. Gormley.

"A" Pilots: Mrs. F. D. Petit and Messrs. F. F. Bignell, L. C Bryant, J. L. Castel, John Clegg. C. M. Eastley, Habib Hoosein, D. P. Jeejeebhoy, Jal H. Mehta, R. C. Arlebar, F. D. Petit, M. D. Petit, J. R. D. Tata.

The average time taken to secure an "A" is 15 hours and the fees work out to about Rs. 600 per pupil. Those members who wish to carry on their training and secure a "B" licence (which necessitates, amongst other things, a knowledge of night flying and landing) may do so.

TEN PLANES.

The Club has 4 machines of its own and there are also 6 members who possess their own. Of the 4 planes belonging to the Club 2 were supplied by Government 1 was subscribed for by the Club and 1 has been given by Sir Charles Wakefield, Bart.

The Government of India grant a subsidy of Rs. 20,000 per annum and have also given Rs. 9,000 for the erection of a hanger; this enables flying tuition to be given at about half actual cost.

Members pay (on election) Rs. 50 for membership and Rs. 20 for their first annual subscription.

JUHU AIR PARK.

Many improvements have been made at the Club's premises at Juhu Air Park. The aerodrome has been totally enclosed, thus making it a private park, and a members' enclosure has been railed in. Huts have been erected for the use of those who wish to change or leave their clothes there, and catering arrangements are complete. The main hangar holds six Moth planes and there is also a small workshop attached.

There have been no flying accidents in the Bombay Flying Club and with the careful instruction and handling of machines the possibility of any mishap is very remote. At various times trips have been made on Club machines to Ahmedabad, Porbunder, Nasik, Poona and Deolali.

CLUB HONOURS.

Mr. E. D. Cummings the capable instructor, has reason to be proud of his pupils. The first Indian to receive an "A" licence in India was Mr. J. R. D. Tata. Mr. Tata was trained by the Bombay Flying Club. In addition to turning out the first "A" pilot in India the Club has the honour of claiming the first lady pilot—Mrs. F. D. Petit. 16 members are now under instruction.

The membership of the Club is now over 180 and it is hoped that the display will arouse flying interest amongst the spectators present and result in the membership growing.

THE GIPSY MOTH.

The light aeroplanes "Gipsy Moth" used by the Club could be had for about Rs. 10,500 delivered in Bombay. Their range is 300 miles at a cruising speed of about 90 miles per hour and they can remain in the air for nearly 3 hours. The petrol consumption is 5 gallons per hour or 19 miles per gallon. They can carry a pilot, a passenger and 270 pounds of luggage, altogether 1,750 pounds weight.

JUHU AIR PARK.

The Juhu Air Park has now been completed. This view, taken some months ago, shows the incomplete Hangar.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE.

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided

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(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

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(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder.....

Available from 6 a. m. Dec. 4th to 6 a. m. Dec. 5th 1929.

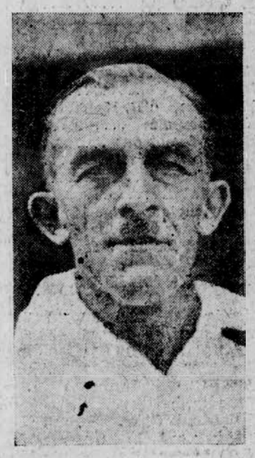
A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

COLOUR PREJUDICE IN TEST CRICKET.

—:o:—

WILL DULEEPSINGJI PLAY FOR ENGLAND?

We have never had a satisfactory explanation as to why Duleepsingji was dropped after appearing once against the South Africans. Was it because the Do-



Hosie, the European skipper.

minion team objected to playing against an Indian? This seems to be a very plausible reason and now the query has arisen whether the M. C. C. will include the brilliant Indian cricketer, in the England team to oppose the Australians in next season's Tests.

There is no snobbishness about the Australians and it is possible that they will raise no objections to the Indian's inclusion.

It will be recalled that there was a similar objection against the peerless "Ranji" in 1906 and he was not played at Lords in the first Test. In the second match at Manchester the Lancashire County Committee who were entrusted with the selection had no hesitation in calling on the Indian Prince.

Duleepsingji though not born in England, learnt all his cricket there first at Cheltenham and later at Cambridge where he obtained his Blue.

In the opinion of the best judges of the game Duleepsingji is one of the best batsmen in the world and has a varied repertoire of strokes. He is at present a member of the M. C. C. team which is touring Australia and New Zealand.

LEADNIG SPRINTERS OF THE CINDER TRACK.

A. B. George, the well-known athlete and holder of twelve championships in England, Canada and the United States has attempted to classify the best sprinters of the running track. He places the Olympic champion Percy Williams first. Eddie Tolan, the Coloured American sprinter comes second and Edracher, the German third in his opinion. Others practically on the same level are Legg (S. Africa) J. London (West Indies), Wykoft (U.S.A.) and R. McAllister (U.S.A.)

Eddie Tolan has proved himself the best of the American cracks, but he failed to hold William at 100 yards on an indoor track the Canadian returning the remarkable time of 9 3/5 secs.

TAMWORTH BY-ELECTION.

—:o:—

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND RETURNED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Tamworth by-election has resulted as follows:—

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland	23,495
Mr. G. Horwill	12,759

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

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(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

BRIBERY SCANDAL IN MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP.

Serious Allegations Made In Corporation.

BAN ON RACE BETTING.

Alleged bribery and corruption in the Bombay Municipality and gambling on the Race Course were the subjects that engaged the attention of the city fathers in the Corporation meeting on Tuesday. The Municipal Commissioner promised to give his careful attention to the question of corruption if materials were supplied to him while the proposition relating to the gambling and betting on the Race Course was referred to the Law and Procedure Committee.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN WORKSHOP.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, moved: that a Committee be appointed to enquire in consultation with the Commissioner and to report how far the complaints about corruption in the Workshops were well founded and to recommend the measures that might be necessary to remove them.

Mr. Jamnadas said he had in his possession certain documentary evidence to show that a certain workman borrowed Rs. 200. to bribe two municipal officers. Those two officers stood surety for the loan.
and on his failure to pay the loan, when the workman was sued in Small Causes Court, the two officers and the workman were made defendants. The decretal amount is being paid now by the workman.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the proposition.

ANXIOUS TO SUPPRESS BRIBERY.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was anxious to suppress bribery and corruption in the Municipality, and if Mr. Jamnadas would supply him with materials, he would enquire into the matter and report to the Corporation.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

The amendment was agreed to and carried.

BETTING ON RACE COURSE.

Consideration was then given to the proposition of Dr. Accacio G. Viegas:—

"That the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee be requested to consider the desirability of representing to Government the necessity of undertaking legislation for preventing persons whose monthly income is less than Rs. 500 or who pay less than Rs. 15-10-0 as income-tax per month, at the current rate, from betting on the Race Course and, if desirable, to submit a draft representation for the approval of the Corporation."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram opposing the resolution said it was vague and impracticable. It was very difficult to find out as to who paid income-tax and who did not pay it. Sometimes a businessman paid income-tax for the first year and did not pay the following year owing to failure in business and it would be difficult to prevent or allow such men from going to the race course.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai suggested that the whole House should go to the race course to get first-hand knowledge. (Laughter.)

"A FASHIONABLE VICE."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the race course was a fashionable vice which had ruined hundreds and thousands of lives. He did not know why this organised vice was screened by Government. He therefore moved an amendment that the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee be requested to consider the desirability of representing to Government the necessity of undertaking legislation for preventing persons from betting on the Race Course.

HE HAS HIS DOUBTS.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai thought that until gaming and betting were penalised there would be no substantial effect in passing the resolution. Besides, so far as Government were benefited by tainted money, he doubted, if Government would make any legislation.

The amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

A WRESTLING MATCH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Dec. 2.

The cricket matches that were being played in Poona was the greatest sensation in Poona during the last few days, especially among the student-population which is, far, the predominant portion of Poona population. The students' minds were fired with enthusiasm to add to their boisterous emotions, the Quadrangular matches began in Bombay. This year the captain of the Hindu team came from Poona and it was the pride of Poona students. The match was the talk of the day among students and even elderly persons. The anxiety to know the result of the Hindu-Muslim match was so keen that the Gymkhanas and the local "Dnyanprakash" office were besieged by students. There was a lull in this eagerness when the result of the first match was known.

WRESTLING MATCH.

To make up for the loss of the sporting spirit and furors, as it were, on Sunday came the wrestling match on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds. Of late this Gymkhana occasionally holds such matches between well-known wrestlers. These matches attract thousands of people and the Amphi-Theatre of the Gymkhana is turned into a sea of faces when of Sundays these tourneys come up. Yesterday too the grounds became alive with spectators to see the match between the Madrasi Sandow of the Aryan Cinema Company and Mr. Gavade The Madrasi wrestler was a giant figure, well-built, of strong muscles and broad chest. Mr. Gavade looked much smaller. The Madrasi overwhelmed Mr. Gavade as soon as the match began. Big prizes are awarded usually. The match was drawn and this time the sum will be divided between the two. This is perhaps a great defeat. For most of the matches are declared drawn and the people also do not much like this method. But the attraction of these weekly matches is very strong and irresistible. For the Marathas and Mavlas throng on the grounds by thousands though the entry is by tickets. So, for the educated classes the cricket matches and for the uneducated these wrestling tournaments. 'One touch of Nature maketh the whole world kin.' Similarly, the enthusiasm created by these sports and jaunts brings the educated and the uneducated on one level of equality.

EUROPEANS' CHEAP DISMISSAL.

(Continued from page 1.)

safe hands. (34-3-6) Stephenson had stayed at the wicket for thirty five minutes. Palsetia was bowling wonderfully well and his analysis at this stage was 13 overs, 8 maidens, 10 runs, 2 wickets.

The next batsman to come out was Longfield and his first run was obtained off Palsetia. Hosie took another and crossed over to play uot a quiet over from Vajifdar. Longfield obtained a brace and then Hosie was given a "life" at 11 when Palsetia dropped him off Vajifdar's bowling. A single followed by snick to the screens off Longfield's bat hoisted 40 on the board after eighty five minutes. Hosie cut Palsetia for two, but he was unusually subdued his individual score being 13 runs after 65 minutes of batting. A change was made in the bowling at the pavilion end where, Palia came on in place of Palsetia. Hosie greeted him by dispatching his first delivery to the leg boundary, but Palia almost beat him with the next which went off the edge of his bat for three. Longfield seemed to find the bowling to his taste for he tooked it away for two followed by a single. Fifty appeared amidst applause and Hosie celebrated by executing a pretty late-cut for two, the best stroke of the morning. Opening his shoulders to Palia the European skipper pulled him round to the square leg, a misfield by Marshall allowing the ball to roll for four.

Quiet cricket continued for a time, runs coming in occasionally singles. Hosie relieved the monotony by driving Palia hard for what appeared to be a four, but Colah with a brilliant sprint stopped the ball within a few inches of the line and only two runs were allowed.

FIVE WICKETS FALL FOR 25 RUNS.

At the Esplanade end Kalapesi now relieved Vajifdar and the change was justified, for with his third delivery he completely beat Hosie. (68-4-30). Armitage opened with a lucky stroke for three and then a fast one from Kalapesi rolled untouched for four. In the same over Kalapesi scattered Longfield's wickets. (75-5-14). Horton came next but a fresh disaster was in store for the Europeans. Vajifdar was brought on to bowl from the pavilion end and Armitage succumbed to a catch in the slips by Palsetia. (75-6-3).

He was succeeded by Cadogan who did not survive long, for after Horton had scored a single, Kalapesi scattered the new batsman's wickets. (76-7-0). Kalapesi had taken three wickets in two overs at a cost of 4 runs.

Hewetson opened with a fine drive to the covers for four but at the other end Horton was smartly held by Kalapesi who was fielding at point, Vajifdar being the successful bowler. (82-8-2). The retiring batsman was replaced by Behrend. Hewetson turned Kalapesi to leg for two and Behrend sliced Vajifdar neatly for a single. A stroke for two runs by Hewetson caused 90 to appear. The batting at this stage was brighter. Lunch was taken soon after with score book reading 93 for 8 wickets, Behrend and Hewetson being 1 and 11 respectively. 1?

AFTER LUNCH.
EUROPEANS ALL OUT

Resuming the innings the Europeans suffered a fresh disaster when Hewetson was snapped up behind the wicket by B. Kapadia off Kalapesi's bowling (95-9-13)

Spens joined Behrend who monopolised the game and as the result of a stubborn partnership increased the score by 46 runs before the former was dismissed. (141-10-8) The innings had lasted a little over three hours.

THE PARSIS BAT.
An EARLY DISASTER.

At ten minutes to three F. Kapadia and Nariman came out to begin the Parsi innings the former facing Meyer who was put on to bowl from the Police Court end. His second delivery was declared a no-ball and the rest of the over proved to be abortive Behrend took charge of the attack from the pavilion end and Nariman survived an appeal for l. b. w. off his first ball. This was a maiden over as was Meyer's next. Nariman opened the score with a cut for two but with his next ball Behrend got through his defence (3-1-2.).

Colah replaced him at the crease and cut Behrend through the slips with a masterful stroke. In attempting to pull Meyer to leg he skied the ball to Cadogan who, however, dropped a sitter. Two maiden overs followed and then Colah broke the spell by driving Meyer to the off for a single and a few more singles caused 10 to appear.

COLAH OUT.

F. Kapadia earned applause by square cutting Behrend for four and then Colah obtained two runs with a skied hit to leg. With a drive to the covers he crossed over to face Behrend whom steered cleverly through the slips for the maximum. A little later Colah played forward to Meyer and Spens snapped him up neatly. (25-2-15) Gandhy was the next man in. Turning Behrend to leg for a single he crossed over to play out a maiden over from Meyer. At this stage he called out a runner to run for him. The cricket was very dull and runs came slowly. Behrend handed over the leather to Longfield whose first over passed quietly. After Meyer had bowled another maiden over F. Kapadia played the other bowler to leg for four and one. An hour's batting had produced 38 runs. At this stage Armitage was brought on at the North End. F. Kapadia took a single and then Gandhy jumped out to hit the brace. The teams adjourned for new bowler into the country for a tea when the total was 42 for 2 wickets, Gandhi and F. Kapadia being unbeaten with 5 and 15 respectively.

AFTER TEA.

F. Kapadia had a narrow escape from being run out when he resumed his innings after the interval and to celebrate this he pulled Armitage to the press tent for four In the same over he obtained a couple with a stroke into the gully but he lost his partner soon after. Gandhy getting his leg in front of a straight one from Longfield (49-3-5). Vajifdar succeeded him and played out the over. F. Kapadia played Armitage for two and followed this with a single. When Meyer came on to bowl from the north end Vajifdar opened his shoulders and hit him for four followed by a single. At the other end he hit Longfield for two successive fours and allowed Kapadia to face by shopping the same bowler into the gully. The cricket was brightening up considerably now and there were prospects of an interesting time before stumps were drawn for the day.

VAJIFDAR LIVENS UP THE GAME

Four byes caused 70 runs to be hoisted and in Meyer's next over four more runs were scored as the result of leg byes. Kapadia then clumped the same bowler to the off when a misfield by Hewitson allowed a boundary. With characteristic boldness Vajifdar stepped out and drove Longfield to the pavilion, following this up with a neat cut for four. In the same over he reached well forward for a slightly overtossed one and hooked it to the leg boundary completing the over with a single. This brought him across to face, Meyer. All bowlers were alike to him now. The first one he sliced for four; the next flew over slips' head for two; smart fielding by Behrend prevented a certain boundary off the next; two byes were then scored, and the rest of the over passed quietly. Behrend came on against the pavilion and conceded a single to each batsman. The first century meanwhile had been hoisted after ninety five minutes of play. It had been a fine recovery and Vajifdar had changed the aspect of the game. Stumps were drawn for the day with the score standing at 114 for 3 wickets, Vajifdar and F. Kapadia being unbeaten with 40 and 33 respectively.

EUROPEANS (1St Innings).

R. J. O. Meyer, b B. K. Kalapesi	10
R. E. H. Hudson, c H. Vajifdar b, Palestia	5
A. L. Hosie, b, Kalapesi	30
J. W. A. Stephenson, c B. Kapadia, b Palsetia	6
T. C. Longfield, b Kalapesi	14
L. L. Armitage, c Palsetia, b H Vajifdar	3
K. Horton, c B. K. Kalapesi, b H. Vajifdar	2
R. H. Hewetson, c B. Kapadia b B. K. Kalapesi	13
S. W. Behrend, not out	36
A. L. Spens, b S. Palsetia	8
Extras	14
Total	141

Falls of wickets:—1 for 16; 2 for 20; 3 for 34; 4 for 68; 5 for 75; 6 for 75; 7 for 76; 8 for 82; 9 for 95; 10 for 141.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Palsetia	23.5	10	42	3.
B. K. Kalapesi,	18	6	45	5.
H. J. Vajifdar,	19	11	19	2.
P Palia	4	1	20	0.

PARSIS (1St Innings.)

F. E. Kapadia, batting	33
F. K. Nariman, b S. W. Behrend	2
S. H. Colah, c A. L. Spens, b R. J. O Meyer	15
S. N Gandhy, l.-b.-w. Longfield	5
H. J. Vajifdar, batting	40
Extras	19
Total (for 3 wkts)	114

Fall of wickets:—1 for 3; 2 for 25; 3 for 49;

SIR K. V. REDDI'S FAREWELL TO SOUTH AFRICA.

—:o:—
LONDON, Dec. 2.

Durban.—"Is 'Au Revoir' not good-bye", declared Sir K. V. Reddi waving his feeble hand to a large crowd of Indians and Europeans who had gathered to wish him God-speed on his departure on sick leave to India on board "Karagola". Sir K. V. Reddi was obviously very ill and so exhausted after the farewell speeches and garlanding that he had to be carried to his cabin.

In his farewell speech, Sir K. V. Reddi paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri who explained India to South Africa and brought the two countries together. Sir K. V. Reddi had utilised to the best of his ability the foundation laid for him, and thought that he had done his best for the benefit of his countrymen in South Africa.—Reuter.

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Remember the Date
DECEMBER 2nd to DECEMBER 10th

PLEADER SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

—:o:—
Accused Creates Scene In Court.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Boys and Mr. Justice Sen to-day sentenced Surajnarain Singh, a pleader, to six months' simple imprisonment for contempt of court in respect of articles published in "Madhev", a Hindi weekly of Mirzapur, of which he was the author. Mahtab Rai the publisher was discharged after tendering an apology.

STOOD FOR TRUTH.

Surajnarain Singh was brought before the court and asked by the Chief Justice to explain the article. He said it was not contempt of court, and the reference to the High Court was not intended for the Allahabad High Court. The Court could punish him or do what they liked but he stood for truth.

The Chief Justice delivering judgment remarked that Mahtab had explained that he had been deluded by Surajnarain. (Here Surajnarain began shouting and created a scene in the court). He was ordered to be taken out.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship continuing said: The article itself makes accusations against the Nawab of Chattari, Kunwar Jagdish Prasad and Sir Malcolm Hailey with regard to the suppression of the book "(Bharat Men Angezi Raj)" which was said to have been suppressed without their reading it. The general tone of the articles was that judges of the High Court were tools and time-servers of Government and the Court could not pass orders contrary to the will of the local Government because the High Court was dependent on the local government for salaries, protection etc. The article makes further attacks on High Court in connection with Government appeals.

His Lordship emphasised the fact that the High Court dealt with such appeals on their merits and nothing else. In view of the terms of the article their Lordships thought it right to say in plain and positive terms that there had never been any single instance in which the local Government by written or oral communication discussed any case in any aspect and the High Court acted entirely independently of the local Government regarding its decisions. The articles, remarked their Lordships, were a grave contempt of court and the moving spirit was Sarajnarain and Mahtab Ram acted in foolishness in publishing them. He ought to have known that Surajnarain was a wild and dangerous person and he should have had nothing to do with him.

The Court discharged Mahtab Rai and Surajnarain being brought before the court, the Chief Justice warned him to be quiet and sentenced him to six months' simple imprisonment.

The accused was led away shouting and creating a disturbance.—A. P.

MR. FYZEE RAHAMIN'S PICTURES IN LONDON.

—:o:—
LONDON, Dec. 3.

An interesting exhibition of authentic Indian art opened at New Burlington Galleries consisting mainly of cartoons, sketches and designs connected with New Delhi decorations by Mr. Fyzee Rahamin who is pronounced opponent of the Westernisation of Indian art.—Reuter.

BOMBAY TEXTILE WORKERS GET HIGHER WAGES THAN LANCASHIRE MEN!

Mr. Stones Statement Before Whitley Commission

BOMBAY EVIDENCE CONCLUDES.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour concluded recording evidence in Bombay on Tuesday. The last witness examined was Mr. F. Stones, representative of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company Ltd., controlling a group of mills employing nearly 22,000 operatives.

JAPAN INDUSTRY BETTER ORGANISED THAN INDIAN.

Examined by the Chairman, Mr. Stones said it was a generally accepted fact that the competition which the Bombay mills had to face was keenest on qualities imported from Japan. The textile industry in Japan was better organised than in India. From a perusal of the report recently published by Mr. Pearse, the General Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, it would be seen that the weaving section was the department in which India was terribly backward.

The witness explained that the "efficiency system" provided for advancement on Japanese lines and although it would be some years before they attained the state reached in Japan, he was sure that they would be able to maintain a steady improvement in that direction.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS.

On the question of payment, Mr. Stones said that at present wages were paid monthly. This system has been criticised and suggestions had been made from time to time for the payment of wages fortnightly and even weekly. In 1912 they made an experiment of paying wages fortnightly but after three months the system had to be dropped. In 1924 the Secretary of State for India raised the question again and the Mill-owners' Association went into the matter exhaustively but the scheme had to be abandoned in deference to the wishes of the work-people.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Mr. Stones further observed that the housing of mill workers was a problem which had engaged the attention of Government and the mill-owners for some years past. The Sassoon group had chawls of their own. Recently they had reduced the rents considerably in an endeavour to fill the rooms with their own employees. The result had been quite satisfactory and at present their chawls were practically full.

Dealing with the question of Trade Unions, the witness maintained that there was absolute necessity in Bombay for the establishment of Trade Unions functioning on lines similar to the Textile Trade Unions in England.

HOW THEY FAILED IN ORGANISING T. U. FOR WORKERS.

Their firm had realized this for a very long time and in 1922 they endeavoured to form a union amongst the operatives of the Rachel Sassoon Mill by giving covert assistance. The services of Peter Baptista were called in and he was requested to organise a trade union to which they promised every possible help that lay in their power in so far as it was possible for an employer to assist in the formation of a Trade Union amongst his own employees. A union was formed but unfortunately it fell into bad odour very rapidly owing to lack of trained and experienced officials. Since that time they had always endeavoured to deal with any Trade Union that had brought up any matter for discussion before them and at no period had they refused to meet the authorised representatives of Trade Unions.

INDUSTRY CAN'T AFFORD.

Sir Victor Sassoon: It has been suggested that the mill-owners should start sickness benefit, unemployment benefit and general welfare work and at any rate the part of the cost should be paid by them. Do you agree to this suggestion?—I am very desirous of ameliorating the lot of Labour as speedily as possible but unfortunately the present state of industry precludes any such possibility in the near future. The local textile industry is not in a position to pay higher wages and at the same time spend money on welfare work and more amenities for workers. To insist on the immediate provision of welfare work is to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Sir Victor: Don't you think that this welfare work should be provided for by general taxation and not to be made a burden merely on the industry?—That is so.

Answering another question of Sir Victor, the witness scuggested that the trade unions had to assume greater sense of responsibility in advocating the cause of Labour. He had never refused to hear any official of the Trade Union acting as an advocate of the worker.

Sir Victor: What is your view about the formation of Work Councils within every mill?—I was in favour of them but I am afraid the illiteracy among workers is a great handicap. Education is the imperative need of the hour.

TAX-PAYER TO PAY.

Replying to Mr. John Cliff, the witness said he was not opposed to the extension of amenities for workers but his contention was that the expenses for the welfare work must be mainly borne by the State.

To a question put by Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. Stones replied that even taking into account the various amenities provided for the workers in Lancashire and in other countries, he would still maintain that the wages paid to the textile workers in Bombay were higher than in other countries both on the score of cost of production and the efficiency obtained.

The Commission then rose for the day, concluding its evidence in Bombay.

BELGIAN CABINET.

—:o:—
M. JASPAR CONSENTS TO FORM GOVT.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.

M. Jaspar has agreed to form the Cabinet. He has apparently compromised with the Liberals, agreeing to safeguard instruction in French in certain districts.—Reuter.

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What the People Say

AHMEDABAD YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—We have addressed the following letter to the President, Reception Committee, Bombay Presidency Youth Conference, Ahmdeabad, and request publicity of the same in your estimate paper.

"We regret very much the postponements of the Conference so frequently mainly because it was decided to hold it at a very critical period before the session of the Congress at Lahore. We believe such hesitations prove fatal to the cause of the Youth movement.

We believe that a president of a Conference cannot be placed above the Conference itself. It is not befitting us to change the dates finally decided upon, merely because the President unhappily is involved in a Law Court.

But now that it has already been postponed for the second time, may we take the opportunity of suggesting that the Conference may be postponed still further and held in the first week of the month of the January, 1930.

We shall have the advantage of having the mandate of the Congress before us, and we shall be able to seize the occasion clearly to understand the exact strength of the youths of the Presidency who may take part in the fight that is sure to take place from January 1930. Moreover, we shall be fortunate enough to secure the presence of a good many national workers, who sympthise with the Youth movement.

We urge careful consideration of the suggestion made by us with an assurance from us that it is strongly supported by number of enthusiastic youths of this place, and we believe by many in the Presidency. Please do all you can to persuade your Committee to accept this suggestion which we hope will go a long way to make the Conference a success."—Yours. etc.,

KESHRIPRASAD, THAKORE
NANU BHAI, DAVE, and others.
Broach, Nov. 30.

A QUERY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers inform me through your columns whether there is any public Institution or Orphanage which will kindly take up three "Panchkalas" Hindu motherless boys aged 16, 12 and 6 respectively but whose father is undergoing imprisonment. They are now in a very pitiable condition almost starving.—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

HINDUSTAN ASSOCIATION OF VIENNA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have great pleasure in announcing that an association of Indians, named "The Hindusthan Association of Vienna" has been recently formed with the object of (1) supplying information regarding facilities for the study of sciences, literature, etc. in Austria, (2) providing opportunities for social intercourse and assisting every Indian, in any way possible, who may happen to come here and (3) promoting general friendly and cultural relations between India and Austria.

Membership of the Association is open to all who subscribe to the above principles, and all Indians visiting Vienna are cordially invited to become members.

We hope that in the near future, this Association will become a centre for mutual co-operation between Indians and Austrians which might in turn develope into a connecting link between the two great civilizations of the east and the west.

All enquries for information, etc. may be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Hindusthan Association. Vienna VIII Alserstrasse 15, Cafe Schlosselhof, and should be accompanied by a remittance of 1s. 6d. or equivalent in postal order to cover charges for printed literature and postage thereon. —Yours, etc.,

S. V. DEODHAR,
Hon. Secretary.
Office of the Hindusthan Asso.,
Wien VIII Alserstrasse 15
Cafe Schlosselhof.
Vienna. Nov. 5.

SPOT TRADING HOURS AT SEWRI.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a well-known fact that the Bombay cotton market had its trading hours both at Colaba as well as Sewri, from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. since its very inception till very recently, when a sudden disastrous change in the peaceful condition of the city caused by last riots necessitated closing of the market entirely for a few days. But some merchants feeling nervous at the closing of the market for a long time commenced to visit it in the forenoon: others also followed them and this way the market automatically remained open from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and everyone thought at the time that the change of time was purely a temporary measure of emergency and that as soon as peace was restored, the old time would also be restored. But to the astonishment of all concerned, it was found to be the aim of the East India Cotton Association to maintain the new time, who seem to have been influenced by a few exporters, who might have experienced, during the short-period, evening hours at leisure more enjoyable. Surely, it is most unreasonable and unbusinesslike to subordinate trade interests to personal comforts. This unsuitability of time was brought to the notice of the East India Cotton Association by commercial bodies like the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Shroff Mahajan Association and others, but to no purpose. When they persisted in their protest and this point was raised for discussion in the annual meeting of the Association, it was resolved to convene a general meeting of all members of the Association on 3rd December. So I wish to express my views to them for their consideration.

The first and foremost reason of the evening hours being the proper time for spot trading can be proved by the fact that operations can be advantageously conducted after viewing the situation of the Forward market throughout the day and getting cables of opening of Continental markets. Besides this the unsuitability of this changed time can be very vividly seen from the East India Cotton Association's inability to change the time of appeals and surveys. As a matter of fact time for appeals and surveys was also to be changed in response to the new time and for this purpose an amendment was brought before the representative committee of the East India Cotton Association, but for want of majority it was lost and the time of appeals and surveys, according to the bye-laws and practice, remained unchanged; and in adopting this course, the Association was most unreasonable as it has put several traders to losses. Moreover, since this change in time, the forward market is closed in the Cotton Exchange Buildings, which is very harmful and inconvenient to all sections of the traders. There are several other reasons, but to enumerate them all here is unnecessary. These three primarily important reasons mentioned above will lead all right-minded people to think that restoration of old time is just and necessary. If this is not done and the present changed time remains in force, we have no hesitation in saying that this stern attitude of the East India Cotton Association will create discontent among the merchants. This discontent may, in the long run, prove very fatal to one of the city's prime business; as we all are aware of the depressed condition of the trade owing to the heavy charges incurred in the Bombay market, which has already diverted the attention of the merchants to other ports like Karachi, etc., and this discontent will be an additional factor to discourage the merchants. So, we hope all members will scrutinise everything very carefully and wisely avoid the situation which may possibly arise in the events of the present time being continued. We advise the Board as well to reconsider their decision from all such points and seriously think of restoring the old time.—Yours, etc.

R. N.

THE ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Those of your readers who are preparing for the Advocates' examinations to be held by the Bombay Bar Council and the parents and guardians of youths wishing to put their wards into the noble legal profession, will no doubt be glad to hear that Mr. V. G. Dalvi, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, the sympathetic Principal of the Government Law College at Bombay and who is also the Secretary of the Bombay Bar Council, has been pleased to inform me by his office No. G. C. 363 of the 27th November 1929 that non-graduate candidates, who are preparing for the Advocates' Examination, can be admitted to his college to receive legal education imparted in his institution provided they pay the prescribed fee of Rs. 61 per term but that they will not be allowed to appear for the University LL.B. examinations.

Mr. Dalvi deserves the very sincere and grateful thanks of a large number of present and prospective students and will, it is hoped, be followed in the excellent example set by him by the learned Principals of the other Law Colleges at Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi.

This graceful concession has come none too soon in view of the very sad record of the last Advocates' examination Both Government and the Bombay Bar Council are to be congratulated on this practical show of sympathy for the candidates preparing for the Advocates' examination. The response may not be prompt or great all at once but is sure to come doing good to all concerned.

—Yours, etc.,

R. V. K.

Nov. 29.

"RELIGION IN DANGER".

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I write this to inform the public that all Muslims are not against the Sarda Act as is preached by the trustees of our religion and shall be obliged if you kindly publish it.

The anticipation has thus come to be true. The bogey of religion in danger has descended from the pulpit to rouse the Muslim sentiment against the Sarda Act. A bitter propoganda will flow in the country for some time and a gloomy spectacle is expected. After bitter cry for more than a decade, well-wishers of the country got sanction of a law to save womanhood from the tyranny of male sex, but the irresponsible religious divines of the country are now combined to wreck it. There seems no power in the hands of those lovers of the country who fought the passage of the Act to check the wave of this mischievous propaganda. Political enmity without finding a proper place is now directed against the social integrity. It is wonder how these worthies mistake them to be the sole trustees of Indian Moslems and dare to speak on behalf of them. Many will bother and much will be heard. But what is the remedy proposed for checking it, which all eager hearts want to know. Will these sinister encroachment and attack on the conscience of humanity always go unchecked. Will the masses always become pawns in the hands of these self-seekers? Is it the emblem of sanity in Islam to marshal butchers and victoria drivers for rescuing religion from danger? There are many learned jurists of world-wide reputation. Where are they? How can a handful of Moulvis and Mullas speak in the name of Moslem solidarity. Who made them custodian and trustee of all Mussalmans.

In the name of conscience, humanity and duty I appeal to the Muslim youth to rise up on this occasion and to undo mischief that is being committed by the religious divines, and save the prestige of Islam. Let the youth of the country launch a country-wide propaganda of boycott of these religious divines We slave nation should have no religion. Islam is a religion of humanity. Humanity asks to-day to uplift womanhood from degradation and tyranny of thousand centuries. Let the Muslim youth respond to the call. Let not human conscience be subordinated to anything else, not even to the hope of heaven or to the fear of hell.

Honour of conscience is at stake at the hand of a few Mullas. Revolutionary spirit of youth must come to the rescue.

Islam has not sanctioned marriage of tender girls, abolition of this marriage by law will not be irreligion. We are Indians and want a healthy and strong nation. —Yours, etc.,

F. KARIM.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Exclusion Of States People.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—H. E. Lord Irwin has committed a Himalayan blunder in declaring that the people of the Indian States will not be represented at the ensuing Round Table Conference.

The Working Committee of the Congress should try to tackle this problem and leaders like Mahatma Gandhi should make the Britishers see that all talk of compromise and conference without the representation of the people of Indian States is null and void. It is for the people of the Indian States to protest against this unsolicited declaration. The Indian politicians should be unanimous in declaring that the seven crores people of the Indian States should be represented by the people for the benefit of the people. India without Indian States is no India and a Round Table Conference without representatives of the people of Indian States will make the complexed situation more complex.

The politicians of British India are always sympathetic towards the people of the Indian States and in such a grave matter as this it is the duty of persons like Pandit Jawaharlal, Sjt. Bose and Mr. Vallabhbhai and other national leaders to declare their protest against such an unjust declaration. This age is an age of democracy and an age of national consciousness. An intense propaganda and an effective protest are essential to set matters right. The youths of to-day have no belief in the pledges and promises of the British diplomats and the youths should make the old carry their way as soon as possible. The book published by Mr. P. L. Chudgar will expose the deficiencies of an administration of the Indian States. It is hoped that the people of British India will not be so selfish as to ignore the vested rights and interests of the people of the Indian States.

In fine, the Government should see that in protecting the rights of the Indian Rajahs, the interests of the people are preserved The people of British India should raise a huge cry and din the ears of the present Government and the people of the Indian States should try to do constructive work for a strong protest.—Yours, etc.,

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.
Ahmedabad, Nov. 29.

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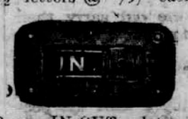

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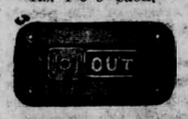

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HOW TO IMPROVE LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Lack of Contact Between Employers And Workers

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' SUGGESTIONS TO WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Works Councils And Welfare Work.

The following are a few extracts from the memorandum of evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on Labour in India by the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association.

RECRUITMENT.

In connection with industry all over India the Industrial Commission of 1918 refers to the scarcity of labour. In Bombay this scarcity is particularly felt. The primary cause of the scarcity is no doubt the want of proper organisation on the part of our Industrial Managers and Millowners throughout. There should be a Central Bureau in each Province to keep up a continuous propaganda amongst the agricultural classes with a view to attract them towards Industrial Centres. Our Bombay labour is mostly made up of Agriculturists who are extremely poor—and it is frequently urged on their behalf that they hardly get one square meal a day—there is no reason why we should not have abundant labour in local Industries if steps are taken to scientifically recruit same. At present the Millowners mostly rely on jobbers for such recruitment generally at the gates of the Mills. This system is open to considerable objection apart from its apparent defect to meet the normal requirements of the industry in busy period owing to the scarcity we have already alluded to. As far as labour at the gates or available within the city is concerned, it should be engaged directly by the Officer in charge of the mills, as is done in the centres outside Bombay.

AGRICULTURE IN PRIMITIVE STAGE.

Again, the agricultural operations are carried out in our country with much less efficiency and economy of human labour than other civilised countries. The cause is abject illiteracy of the masses and absence of power driven machinery and other modern implments of agriculture. If some method could be employed by which the agriculturists could be made to employ modern methods, a large amount of surplus labour would be available for Industry.

MIGRATION OF LABOUR.

A good portion of labour which comes to Bombay from the Deccan and Konkan, or those who bigrate to the Bengal Coal fields from Chhota Nagpur, or the labourers from Behar and the Eastern Districts of the United Provinces who try their luck at Mill Centres in Calcutta, keep one eye on their agricultural holdings under cultivation, and the other on the factory and mines where they go during certain times of the year to make extra money. As far as Bombay is concerned, migration of this character takes place in April and between April and October there is great scarcity is Industrial labour, particularly during active times and our mills have to work shorthanded to the great loss and detriment of industry. Unemployment therefore, as far as industrial labour is concerned, is unknown in our city except among the incapables and undesirable.

HIGH WAGES.

There is general dis-inclination on the part of labour to adjust itself to changing conditions in the industry. It is common place that in these days of keen competition reduction in the costs of production is very necessary. If for this purpose wages are reduced or retrenchment are made in the number of men employed, a hue and cry is raised by labour without fully appreciating the necessity for the action; it is therefore of paramount importance that in the present state of our industries labour should realise the necessity of adjusting itself to changing conditions in the interest of the economic welfare of the country. In this connection we would suggest the employment of technical experts both by the employers and the workmen who could watch and safe guard in mutual co-operation the interests of both parties and bring about a settlement whenever any question of readjustment of wages arose in consequence of the introduction of improved machinery or production of a new quality. We also suggest that the Government should help in the establishment of technical schools as suggested by the Textile Tariff Board.

DRUNKENNESS AMONG LABOUR CLASSES.

Drunkenness is also one of the principal weaknesses of our labouring classes which in a measure conduces to absenteeism. The policy of the Excise Department upto now in selling licences by auction had forced the liquor vendors to increase their sale by various means which naturally result in increased drunkenness. A large number of men keep away soon after the pay day simply because of this reason. We should therefore strongly urge the Commission to recommend that immediate steps be taken with a view to reduce liquior shops in factory areas as far as possible.

THE AVERAGE BOMBAY WAGE.

The average wage paid to the workmen in our factories in spite of his illiteracy even as far as his own vernacular is concerned, works out at a figure which is much higher than the standard of living would justify. For example, a jobber in Bombay Mills earns from Rs. 125/ to Rs. 225/ per month, a weaver from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 per month and a spinner from Rs. 30 to 45 per month, whereas the ordinary Peons even of a superior class who not only know their own vernaculars but know something of English do not earn more than Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month even after a service of some years. Even the domestic servants drawn rrom the same class earn not more than the Peons. Compare with them even the average Clerk in Bombay who earns a pay of Rs. 60/ to Rs. 150/ and manages to live on that pay in healthier surroundings as well as in greater comforts as to dress, etc. The above wages are paid inspite of the fact that technical knowledge both among the operatives and even the jobbers is of a very poor character. (This technical training for these operatives in some organised form is absolutely necessary. There is no effort made even to furnish booklets and leaflets in vernaculars containing explanations for those of the operatives who can profit by same). These mill workmen as already stated live together on the joint family system and practically speaking all adults and grown up children, male and female, constitute earning units with the results that the family budget runs into large figures. In spite of all that they live in the same chawl as the ordinary Peons. Even a jobber who earns, as we have stated above, from Rs. 125/ to Rs. 225/ also lives in the same Chawls in the same condition as the lower paid millhand.

WELFARE WORK AND PROTECTION.

The industry expects to be assisted by adequate protection against foreign competition by properly adjusted tariff walls. In the present state of depression such assistance in our opinion is absolutely necessary. We should add that in case the industry manages to get into better times with the assistance of protective tariff, the excess gains should be in appropriate measure be utilised towards welfare work and improvement of labour efficiency instead of being paid out as additional wages to an already overpaid labour under conditions we have referred to.

THE INCENTIVE TO LABOUR.

In Bombay the mill area is of manageable size where besides the welfare work of usual type collective propaganda of an educational character can be carried on and directed easily through the co-operation of the Labour Unions by the Millowners through their Association. Instead of each Mill dissipating its efforts on this work, central recreation grounds, clubs and theatres attached should be provided for all employees under the Association. Cinemas with the help of criers may be used for illiterate labour for instructing and explaining to them the various operations which their vocations require them to efficiently perform. Also the modes of life on a higher standard among labouring classes on the Continent and the U.S.A. may be demonstrated, teaching them how to live well and attempt to rise to higher grades of life as in advanced countries where according to Dr. Shadwell in his work on Industrial Efficiency "the development of manufacturing industries was chiefly a process of workmen rising to be employers." It is said that in the U.A.S. communistic doctrines have not made much headway because there every workman expects to rise and become a capitalist as his many compatriots have done. Whatever is spent here is an investment of great value instead of a burden and would amply repay the industry through the improved efficiency, increased production, lower relative cost and contentment and loyalty of labour.

WORKS COUNCILS OR WORKS COMMITTEES.

In our opinion Works Councils or Works Committees are most desirable. Here, in every factory mill or workshop, if we had a Works Committee of the type have in Germany and Sweden where representatives both of the employers, i.e. management and of the work people take counsel in conference on all questions of common interest, it would be of great advantage.

HOUSE OF WORK.

The reduction from twelve hours to a ten hours shift has not materially reduced production as is admitted on all hands. This encourages us to recommend the experiment of a further reduction by at least half an hour which ultimately may lead to a "nine hour shift."

PICKETTING.

We are strongly of the opinion that the Act should be amended so as to prohibit picketting. Any one who is familiar with the recent events in connection with industrial disputes in the country especially in Bombay will agree that this amendment is absolutely necessary.

"In addition it was found to be the general opion of the bodies represented at the conference that picketting as now practiced is often only another word for terrorisation of the workers, especially at their homes and that a measure to control picketting during Industrial disputes was necessary. As I indicated in my announcement to the conference in Bombay it was originally intended to frame such a measure on the lines of the English Act as it then stood, but as it is understood that this Act is now being reviewed, Government have decided not to introduce a Government measure on the subject for the present."

We trust we have made out a sufficiency strong case for anti-picketting legislation in India; we hope therefore that the Royal Commission will make recommendations on the subject bearing in mind that Indian Legislation should proceed along the lines of special Indian conditions.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

One of the causes of Industrial disputes is the lack of contact between the employers and employed which tells heavily on their relations. In this matter the most important factor is the human factor. The healthy development of this factor depends, among other things, on the frequency with which employers come into direct personal touch with the workmen. We have already suggested Works Councils as a remedial measure in this direction. The Managing Agency System, as it is being worked at present, is also responsible for this want of contact.

A Ward District C. Congress Committee.

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ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1929.

The year under review was rather more eventful than the preceding years so far this Ward D. C.C. is concerned. The arrest of Mr. Ghute, the young energetic Secretary of this Committee was, keenly felt during the year. The work of the Committee was at a standstill as there was no one to work so enthusiastically. Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, treasurer of this Committee is also another victim of the Meerut Trial and in him also the Committee has lost an energetic worker.

1. This Ward Committee had to fill up its quota of 1000 members during the year. We were however, able to enroll 662 members upto 30th September 1929, while the number at the end of 1928 was only 90.

The Committee is grateful to Mr. R. B. Lotwala for allowing free use of the premises for the office of the Committee.

The following is the statement of account during the year 1929.

EXPENDITURE.

To Printing and Stationary charges R42-0-0. To Postage Rs. 10-8-0. To General meeting charges Rs. 3-8. To Conveyance Rs. 5-10 To B.P.C.C. Quota for 3 years Rs. 32-11-0. To Amount written off whch was with Mr. Ghate. Rs. 5/-. To Union Bank Rs. 75/-. To Cash in hand with the Secretary Rs. 116-3-0 Total Rs. 290-8-0.

INCOME.

By Subscription Rs. 165-8-0 By Grant from B.P.C.C. Rs. 50-0-0 By balance 1928 Rs. 75-0-0. Total Rs. 290-8-0.

The following office-bearers are appointed:—

1. M. H. Vakil. President.
2. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Vice President.
3. C. D. Vyas. Treasurer.
4. S. G. Patwardhan. 5. Pranlal Sunderji. Secretaries.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

1. Mr. Ambaram Talakchand. 2. Mr. Gulabdas Harjiwandas. 3. Mr. Vemshanker. 4. Pranlal Girdhardas. 5. Mathkerdas Jadavji. 6. Bhagwandas Madavji. 7. Mr. C. G. Shah. 8. Chaturlbaj A Doshi. 9. K. L. Gore. 10. Mr. Aeron Abrahhim.

Cawnpore.—The cotton godowns belonging to Messrs. Dwan Chand and Sons caught fire on Sunday night at about 10 P. M. The fire could not be completely quenched and was continuing till midday on Monday. The loss on account of the fire is estimated at about 2 lakhs or more. Mystery surrounds the cause of the fire. Much of the loss is covered by insurance.—Free Press.

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months: weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months: weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.
AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

How VIROL BUILDS for *LIFE*

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness

Remarkable Evidence

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: "*I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health.*"

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PUNJAB JAILS COMMITTEE.

—: o :—

.. Non-official Members' Note. ..

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

In the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, during question time, the Punjab Jails Enquiry Committee's Report was laid on the table. The Report contains a joint note by six non-official members making important recommendations. The note says that the present scale of average expenditure per prisoner in the Punjab Jails, which is a little over two annas per head, is too low and should be appreciably increased. Martial Law prisoners have suffered amply and have had long hours, days and years to repent their deeds, assuming them to be guilty. The members therefore put in a strong plea for their release without any further delay. Turning to some Canada-returned persons who were sent to jail by a Special Tribunal, the note says that these prisoners have already served out their legal sentences, and they are being detained in jails owing to the proper remission period not having been calculated and allowed for under the rules. The members also urge the immediate release of Ramanant of the Akali prisoners as there is no longer any active Gurdwara Problem requiring settlement before the public or the Government. Finally the Note recommends that the Government's declared policy should be to appoint only such as non-official visitors of jails as are interested in the administration of jails and have no ends of their own to serve. It is unfortunate, the Note says, that posts of duty and responsibility are regarded by those who seek them as assets for gaining influence and positon, and the local authorities, instead of discounting such desire, stimulate it.—A. P.

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YOUTHS, TORCH BEARERS OF LIBERTY

THEIR HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES.

Do Not Falter, But March Ahead, Say Mr. Bose

NAGPUR, Nov. 30.

Presiding over the C. P. Provincial Youth Conference, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose said:—The Country needs to-day a movement which will vouchsafe to the individual and to the nation complete emancipation from bondage of very kind as well as the fullest power of self-fulfilment and self-expression. There are people who would like to convert our Youth Conferences into the back benches of the Indian National Congress, but little do they understand the purpose and significance of the Youth Movement.

The Indian National Congress being primarily a political body is naturally restricted in its scope Even with regard to the political problem its objective has not yet been declared to be full independence. It is not therefore a matter for surprise that youngmen and youngwomen who see life as one whole and who desire freedom in every sphere of life should feel dissatisfied with a purely political body like the Indian National Congress and would hanker after a movement which endeavours to satisfy all the cravings of the human soul and the needs of our life. It therefore follows that while the youth movement is not merely political it is not non-political. In its scope it is as large as life itself. And since the whole includes its parts, it is certain that the growth of the Youth Movement will stimulate our political development as well.

AN EMBLEM OF DISSATISFACTION.

The Youth Movement is an emblem of our dissatisfaction with the present order of things. It stands for the revolt of Youth against age-long bondage, tyranny and oppression. It seeks to create a new and better world for ourselves and for humanity by removing all shackles and giving the fullest scope to creative activity of mankind. The Youth Movement is not therefore an additional or an exotic growth superimposel on the movements of to-day. It is a genuine independent movement, the mainsprings of which lie deeply embeded in human nature.

This movement has come into existence, because it fulfils, or strives to fulfill a crying need of the times and the cravings of the human soul. If one does not realise the inner meaning and purpose of the movement, he can do nothing by merely joining the movement or by "capturing" youth associations. To my mind any association of young men and young women cannot deserve the name of youth association unless it has all the characteristics of the latter. As I have already hinted, all youth movements are characterised by a feeling of restlessness of dissatisfaction with the existing state of things and they seek to usher in a better order. They stand for freedom from bondage and for revolt against custom and authority, where custom and authority militate against the promptings of the human conscience. Their motto is self-confidence and self-reliance as against bling homage and unquestioning obedience to our elders. In these circumstances one cannot be surprised if some of our elders view these movements with dislike or disfavour.

AIM OF YOUTH MOVEMENT.

The purpose of the youth movement is to be re-create our whole life and to breath into it the inspiration of a new ideal. It is this ideal which will give a new meaning and significance to the life that we create. That ideal and self-fulfilment are intimately and inseperably connected. Without freedom self-fulfilment is not possible and freedom has value because it leads to self-fulfilment.

The speaker continued:—Broadly speaking the Youth Movement has five aspects—viz. political, social, economic, physical and cultural. The aim of the movement is a two-fold one to break this five-fold bondages and as a result of this emancipation to give an impetus to self-fulfilment and self-expression. The movement is therefore both destructive and creative in character Without destruction you cannot have a new creation. That is why every where in nature we find destruction is bad and construction is good and if we believe that construction is possible without destruction we shall be sadly mistaken. So also shall we err if we regard destruction to be an end in itself. The growth and expansion of the freedom movement in any sphere of life means destruction and sometimes ruthless destruction. There can be no compromise with untruth, hypocracy bondage, and inquality. We shall have to strike and to strike hard if we have to break these shackles and we should not falter or look back when our only duty is to march ahead.

YOUTH'S HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY.

In conclusion Sjt. Subhas Bose said: Friends our responsibility is great. In every age and in every clime, youths have been the torch-bearers of liberty. We have to live up to the example of youths abroad. What they have achieved elsewhere, certainly the youths of India can achieve here, if only we rise to the occasion. We are living in momentous times and the fate of India is in the hands of her youths. I have no doubt that the youths of this country realise the great responsibility that rests on them. I have no doubt that through their sacrifice, suffering and labour, India will be born free and will have equal opportunities for education and development. India shall be free of that there is not the slightest doubt. The only question is when she will be free. We have all been born slaves but let us all resolve to die as free men. And if we are not to see India free in our life time, let us at least die in the attempt to free India..... The path to freedom is a thorny path but is also the path to immortality. To this noble path I invite you my sisters and brothers of the Central Provinces".—Free Press.

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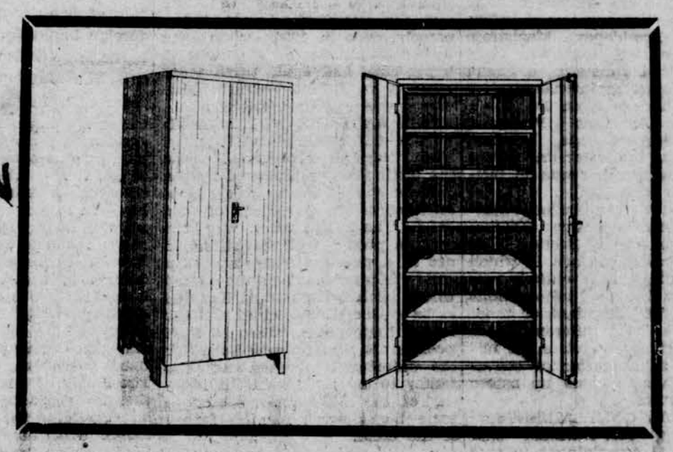

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CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

Exhibition Attractions.

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

The Publicity Officer of the Reception Committee of the All-India National Congress, Lahore has issued the following bulletin:—

The General Headquarters is receiving very satisfactory reports from the Mofussil where the training classes are being held. It is a matter of sincere pleasure to all concerned that the Volunteers movement is taking a deep rot and all those who have joined the volunteers corps are feeling to have joined a great brotherhood of humble servants of the Great Mother.

The training of the first group at Rawalpindi has been finished. Mr. M. Kishan conducted the class very ably and thus was able to train more than fifty Volunteers in a very short time. Mr. K. Krishan entertained at a grand tea party and photographed with the volunteers on the eve of his departure from Rawalpindi. The Volunteers gave him a very hearty send off.

Mr. Dev Raj, B.A., who has been sent from Lahore to train the Volunteers at Peshawar has returned after finishing his work. A tea party was given to Mr. Dev Raj by the Peshawar Volunteers on his departure.

New training classes have been started at many places. Mr. Trilok Nath is conducting a class at Lyallpur. Mr. Amir Chand is at Jhang and another instructor is going to Gujranwala. Letters from Jagadhri, Rohtak and other places have been received asking for instructors.

LADY VOLUNTEERS BUSY.

The Lady volunteers are getting their training at Bai Bahadur Badri Das's Bunglow. The Lady volunteers will be required to put on Gagia Colour saries.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Reception Committee reports that applications for service are coming from various quarters from Vaida and Hakims. They will appear to possess good qualifications, but unfortunately it is not possible to coordinate and supervise heir work. They can neither consult with each other nor with medical men.

We are having in our midst great leaders and intellectual men from all parts of this country and the hospital arrangements are emergency services and nursing, and medicine will be prescribed and dispensed by duly qualified and competent men. No supervision of the kind is possible with the various schools of indigenous medicine. It is not a question of sentiment but one of efficient work. If any vaid or Hamik is to serve, he may rent a stall in the Congress Bazar and offer free treatment, and the chief medical officer will be glad to direct to him any persons requiring his services.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway has agreed to grant their usual concession for the carriage of exhibits to and from Lahore for the Congress Exhibition. The Concession commenced on the 15th November and shall remain in force to the 15th February, 1930.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

It has been decided to enrol only a limited number of members of the Reception Committee, as the space which had necessarily to be prominent for them on the line is very limited. All those ladies and gentlemen who would like to avail of this privilege are requested to get themselves enrolled as members of the Reception Committee. Late applications will have to be prepared for refuses and witness the proceedings as visitors for whom the seat may not be very comfortable.

Besides many other attractions in the Exhibition the stalls that have been reserved for the insurance companies will attract a very large number of visitors.

The Lakshmi Insurance Company has taken 1200 feet of space and the Company is erecting a big pavillion and show room. They are arranging to screen an Insurance file and distribute a good deal of Insurance literature. This pavillion will be profusly illuminated. It is expected that some other Insurance companies will have simlar attractive pavilions.

The Exhibition Committee has decided to give space to the theatrical, circus, music companies and carnivals on rent within the Exhibition area. All those companies or individuals who would like to take space for any of the above mentioned amusements are requested to write to Lala Bishen Nath, Secretary, Exhibitions Committee, Post Box 193, Lahore.

PHYSICAL FEAT TOURNAMENT.

Besides amusements and other attractions in the exhibition great attraction will be the physical feat tournament. The different items shall include:—Wrestling matches, Lathi play, Boxing, Tug of war, Long jump, High jumps, muscle show, heavy weight lifting, etc.

The winners will be awarded handsome prizes in the form of cash, gold, silver medals cups, certificates, etc. Gentlemen in general and students in particular who would like to take part in the tournament are requested to send their names to the Secretary, Exhibition Committee.—Free Press.

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—:o:—

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY—The 34th annual Prize Distribution ceremony under the auspices of the Shri Shivaji Education Branch of the Maratha Provident Fund Ltd., took place on Sunday the 1st inst., at Hira Baug under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gunajirao D. Ghule, J.P. Mr. R. K. Dalvi the Secretary of the Fund explained the objects and progress of the Fund. The President then proceeded to give away prizes to about 150 school going children recommended by the members and shareholders of the M. P. Fund. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, J.P. M.L.C. and Mrs. Janabai Rokde were then congratulated and garlanded for being decorated with the titles of 'Rao Bahadur' and 'J. P.' respectively.

The President then paid an eloquent tribute to the management of the institution and said that its long existence and continued usefulness to the needy poor people amply testifies to its good working. Even the co-operative societies started under the guidance and constant strict supervision do not appear to thrive and many have proved mushroom growths owing to the want of able and honest persons to handle the working. The secret of the success of the Maratha Provident Fund was that the Secretary Mr. R. K. Dalvi happens to be the brother of the late Mr. Govindrao Dalvi, the founder of the institution and therefore taken paternal interest in the good, honest and economic management of it.

A vote of thanks to the chair and distribution of sweets to the children brought the proceedings to a close.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1929.

REAL COMPLAINANTS IN RAMABAI-THAKAR CASE.

Nurse's Children Who Should Be Saved From Vagrancy.

MR. NARIMAN'S ARGUMENTS.

Arguments were addressed by Mr. Nariman, counsel for the applicant, when the hearing of the "Nurse Case" was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday afternoon. In this case Ramabai Dinanath, a Hindu nurse, claimed maintenance for her two children from Dr. C. S. Thacker, Assistant Professor, Grant Medical College, Bombay, alleging that the latter under promise of marrying her was on intimate terms with her.

At the outset Mr. Nariman stated that the case against the respondent was under Section 488, Criminal Procedure Code, in which the proceedings were entirely different from those of other criminal cases. The standard of proof required was also different. This case was primarily civil in its nature. But as a matter of convenience such case came up before criminal courts.

THE REAL COMPLAINANTS.

Proceeding, Mr. Nariman said that the real complainant in this case was not Ramabai but her children. This section was mainly intended to prevent the vagrancy of children. The applicant in this case had only filed the complaint because she was the guardian of the minor children.

APPLICANT'S RELATIONS WITH RESPONDENT.

The applicant, continued counsel, must have impressed the Court with her case as she was giving evidence from the witness-box. The respondent had only suggested that it was a case of blackmail, and that if he had helped her it was purely as a sort of patronage, and out of compassion. The Court would have to look to the motive of the applicant. It was known that she was a nurse having to do much with the medical profession. There was no reason why she should take into her head to carry on a campaign of blackmail against a member of the medical profession and of all persons, the respondent who helped her according to his own statement, and admittedly an influential member of the profession.

WHERE IS THE LETTER?

The respondent would not have kept quiet without challenging the contents of the letter if it was a case of extortion of money. It was strange that a man of the position of the respondent should not have produced the letter while he acknowledged it himself.

AN "UNEQUAL CONTEST".

Continuing, Mr. Nariman drew the attention of the Court to what he termed an "unequal contest". There had been, he suggested, direct tampering with the witnesses for the applicant. Some of the witnesses disappeared and others were "spirited away" while a few had to be brought under a warrant. The evidence of Mr. Workingboxwalla was the turning point in the case. Mr. Workingboxwalla was working under the respondent. There was no reason why when the respondent called as many as thirty witnesses he should not have summoned this Parsi gentleman who was nearest to him. This witness had stated that the applicant used to visit the respondent often and on one occasion he typed an application which he thought bore the corrections of the respondent. But the respondent had in his own evidence denied that he asked the witness to type it. Mr. Nariman contended that this evidence of the Parsi corroborated the story of the applicant.

FAMILIARITY AFTER ONLY TWO VISITS?

Proceeding with his address, after the lunch interval, Mr. Nariman contended that the story told by the applicant as against that of the respondent with regard to the payments made by him to her from time to time was more natural and probable. The payments must have been made because of the promises of the respondent for the maintenance of the children. The respondent's statement to the effect that he met the applicant only twice, namely, once in 1924 when she was in attendance on a patient at Santa Cruz and again three years later at an Infant Welfare Exhibition, was equally improbable.

BIRTH REGISTER NOT RECORD OF PARENTAGE.

Mr. Nariman contended that the birth register produced by the defence should not be accepted as evidence of the parentage of the child. The birth register was kept for the purposes of statistics and not as a proof of parentage of a child. Moreover, when the child whose birth is registered happens to be an illegitimate child and the father happens to be in a high position it was natural both for the unfortunate mother and the father to try to conceal the identity of the latter and substitute some bogus name for the father of the child.

NATURE OF DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

The defence had been absolutely groping in the dark in trying to make out that the applicant was associated with half a dozen different persons in the course of less than five years and that she was a Jewess. The respondent had employed a large number of agents to collect evidence for his defence and the agents in order to justify the payments they had received brought forward various witnesses who had only helped to protract the proceedings and to cloud the real issues of the case. Mr. Nariman characterised these witnesses as got-up witnesses.

In conclusion, Mr. Nariman said he was not pleading for sympathy for the woman but for the claim of the unfortunate children on whom the sins of the mother or of the father should not fall.

The Magistrate reserved judgment till December 17.

Lieut Col. Faunthorpe Dead.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Dec. 2.

The death took place suddenly yesterday from pneumonia at Carton Hotel, Lucknow, of Lieutenant Colonel John Champion Faunthorpe, C.B.E., A.D.C. to the King (retired I.C.S.) He was born on 30th May 1872. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1892. He joined the Army at the outbreak of the War in 1914 and rose to the rank of Lieut-Colonel. He proceeded on a war mission to the United States of America in 1918 and was attached to the British Embassy at Washington during 1919/20. He returned to civil duty in 1920 and was posted as Commissioner of Lucknow Division. He retired in 1924. Lt. Col. Faunthorpe was mentioned several times in despatches and in recognition of his services, was appointed A.D.C. to H.M. the King in 1922. An excellent shot and a keen sportsman, Lieut-Colonel Faunthorpe was a Steward of the Lucknow Races and took considerable interest in numerous sporting activities. He recently proceeded across Tibet with an exploration party, and was successful in securing rare fauna from trans-Himalayan countries semi-military honours countries.—A.P.

Bihar Moslem Waqf Bill.

—:o:—

PATNA, Dec. 2.

It is understood that Sir Mohamed Fakhruddin, Minister for Education, has placed in the hands of the Governor the draft of a Moslem Waqf Bill, seeking permission to adopt it as an official Bill, to be introduced in the cold weather session of the Legislative Council. The Governor has ordered the Bill to be examined before passing any definite order.—A.P.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Foreign Banks Conspire Against Swarajists.

ALLEGATIONS BY COUNCILLORS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Speeches suggesting the adoption of retaliatory policy towards foreign banks for their unsympathetic attitude in connection with the Municipal Loan were made at to-day's meeting of the Corporation when the question of increasing the establishment charges was being discussed. One of the Congress Councillors remarked that delay in raising the loan was not due to any fault of theirs, but to the insidious propaganda in interested quarters. Another Councillor said that so long as the Corporation was in the hands of officials, Foreign Banks came to their help, but since it had come under the Swarajist regine, these banks were creating difficulties. The Policy of retaliation must therefore be adopted sooner or later to bring them down to their knees. With nearly fifty lakhs in their reserve fund and annual revenue of two crores, he suggested the establishment of a Municipal Bank of their own.—A. P.

PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH GOODS.

Interpellations in Commons.

MR. BENN ON INDIA'S AUTONOMY.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Gratton Doyle who suggested efforts to secure more favourable terms for British cottongoods imported into India Mr. Benn reminded him of India's tariff freedom under the Fiscal Autonomy Convention.

Replying to supplementary questions, Mr. Benn could not dream of interfering with Convention which had now existed for some time, and he did not intend to depart from that policy.

Mr. Graton Doyle was informed by Mr. Benn that he had not been in communication with the Government of India respecting the possibilities of increasing the market in India for British products and did not think that any useful purpose would be served by appointing British Trade Mission to India.

Replying to Kenworthy Benn stated that the First Indian Naval cadets for training in the Navy were expected in September, provided candidates were forthcoming. Three vancancies were being offered, but the annual number was not fixed.

Replying to the suggestion to increase the number of entrants, Mr. Benn pointed out that the proportion had been fixed, and he did not think that he could alter it.—Reuter.

THREE PARTY CONFERENCE.

INCLUSION OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

MR. BALDWIN'S MOTION NEGATIVED.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Objection to the inclusion of Lord Chief Justice Hewart, as a member of the three-party conference on electoral reform was raised by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons, when the Premier read out names and announced that the first meeting would be held on 4th instant. The Ex-Premier obtained leave to discuss the subject tonight. Thus the Government programme will be further delayed.

The Premier repudiated Government responsibility for the selection of the members of the Conference of which the Chairman is Viscount Ullswater to which the three parties had suggested a panel of names. Sir Herbert Samuel explained that the Liberals nominated Hewart as their Upper House representative but were willing to reconsider the nomination, if objected to. Mr. Baldwin however declined to withdraw the motion for an emergency debate.

In the House of Commons Baldwin moving the adjournment, emphasised that the objection was purely one of principle against the nomination of a member of the Judicial Bench on a body, where the selection was traceable to his politics.

Mr. Lloyd George accepted the responsibility and explained that the Liberals had thought that the committee was for purely a non-party inquiry into a vital constitutional question. He said that Lord Hewart was very surprised at the Conservative attitude and consequently had withdrawn his acceptance of the Nomination.

The motion for the adjournment was then formally negatived.—Reuter.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT

PARSI TEAM GOING TO FIELD.

CHALISGAON PEASANTS TO OFFER SATYAGRAHAS.

100 Peasants Sign The Pledge.

(From A Correspondent.)

CHALISGAON, Dec. 1.

It is now common knowledge that owing to the want of timely rainfall, there is a general failure of crops in the Chalisgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District. Due mainly to the untiring efforts of Dr. Bhutekar, of Baglan fame, eight monster meetings of peasants in the Taluka were held at conspicuous places in the Taluka to declare the grievances. In reply to Government notices, most of the villages have duly sent the true anewaris—valuations—of the crops in their respective villages, to the Mamalatdar of Chalisgaon. These returns seemed to have been slighted by the authorities concerned. The peasants are now going to vindicate their legitimate rights, by means of non-co-operation.

A very largely attended gathering of the peasants of Patonda, a village near Chalisgaon, was addressed by Dr. Bhutekar, and Messrs. Shendurnikar and Kale pleaders of Chalisgaon. They exhorted the audience to rise to the occasion, in case their legitimate and reasonable demands in respect of the "anewari" of this year's crops were slighted by Government. Being really aggrived all the peasants, assembled, decided unanimously to offer satyagraha in case Government did not consider their case justly and favourably. Nearly a hundred peasants signed the Satyagraha pledge on the spot.

Nagpur's Civic Address To Pt. Jawaharlal.

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NAGPUR, Dec. 3.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Trade Union Congress, was presented with an address by the Nagpur Municipal Committee. Mr. C. B. Parekh eulogised Panditji's service to the country and presented the address in a beautiful silver casket.

Replying to the address, Pandit Jawaharlal requested the Committee to guard the interests of the poor working classes and make adequate provision for their housing by taxing the well-to-do classes.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was also given a Pansupari Party by the Cotton merchants of the place.

After this function was over, Messrs. Ruiker, Ginwalla, and Randive, addressed a large number of peasants in the cotton market and exhorted them to form Peasants' organisations.

Pandit Jawaharlal left for Allahabad last night and was given a hearty send-off at the station.—Free Press.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

In the House of Commons, replyng to questions, Mr. MacDonald announced that the British delegates to the London Naval Conference would be he himself, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Wedgwood Benn. His Majesty's Governments in the Dominions, the Irish Free State and the Government of India had been invited to nominate delegates. He was not yet in a position to state the names of these delegates or the naval advisers, but the latter would include the Chief and the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff. The Premier added that the King had permitted the use of the Royal Gallery of the Palace at Westminster for the opening plenary meeting and St. James Palace for the subsequent meetings. —Reuter.

Racial Anomaly Must Go.

SPECIAL CLASS FOR PRISONERS URGED.

Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee's Report.

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

The recommendations contained in the Jail Enquiry Committee which was laid on the table of the Council to-day corroborate the forecaste already published in the Press. The report is unanimous with the exception of Mr. Afzalhaq who appends a dissentient note on two points.

The under-trial prisoners have been classified into three classes (1) first offenders (2) previous convicts and (3) juveniles, adolescents and females. Regarding the under-trial prisoners, the Committee recommends motor lorries should be employed whenever possible for conveying prisoners from lock-up to courts and back. Night travelling by train should be avoided whenever possible. Instruction should be issued to the Superintendents of police and the Superintendents of Jail to handcuff the under-trial prisoners only when considerations of safe custody imperatively require it.

CELLULAR ACCOMMODATION.

Cellular accommodation should be increased, and the ultimate ideal should be the provision of cellular accommodation to 50 per cent of under-trials. Diet should be as usual with the addition of ration of "gur" twice a week during winter and lassi (cold drink) twice a week during summer. Subject to the requirements of safe-custody, the under-trials should with proper precaution allowed to visit their near relatives if they happen to be ill and in a dying condition.

SPECIAL-CLASS PRISONERS.

All under-trial prisoners who by character, social status, education and habits of life have been accustomed to superior modes of living, (provided their offences are not serious or premeditated and only unprovoked violence) should be treated as special-class prisoners. They shall have cellular accommodation, plainly furnished, private clothing, bedding and eating utensils. If desired they shall be allowed fortnightly interviews in their cells, letters once a week, artificial light upto 10 P.M., diet of approximate value of 12 annas per diem and physical recreation. Special class prisoners are also recommended such forms of labour as suit their education and made of life. It is also recommended a special jail should be constructed at Madhopur in Gurdaspore District to accommodate 100 prisoners in the first instance.

Regarding racial discrimination, the Committee says: "A new class should be created definitely to remove this racial anomaly and to it should be admitted Europeans, foreigners and all Indians of upper and middle class without regard to the nature of offences which they may have committed, but merely in consideration of their standard of living."

The Committee, in conclusion, recommend that the prisoners should not be out off from the news of the world, and should be allowed access to such newspapers as are on the list.—Free Press.

TOLL GATE RESTRICTIONS.

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Kabul Road Safe for Traffic.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 2.

Ernest Freiher Von Kattenson Strachan and Graf V. D. Gottz, both of whom were engineers under the Afghan Government, have just arrived here after having been through the recent disturbances in Kabul. In spite of all the hardships they have undergone, both of them are in good health. The former is likely to proceed to East Africa, and the latter may proceed to Germany. They say that two tolls have been established on the Kabul Road, the first of them by Khugiani tribe at Sucht Pal, not far from Kabul, while the other is near the Frontier, under the control of the Shinwaris. Travellers are charged three rupees per head at the former toll and Rs. 20 at the latter. There are still in Kabul five German men and one lady, the wife of the doctor of the German Legation. The Russian Embassy is strongly represented at the moment, there being twenty men and five women in Kabul, and Russian Ambassador who was formerly at King Amanullah's Court is shortly expected to return by aeroplane via Tashkent. At the French Legation are living Professor Hackin and his wife and Monsieur Cail, an architect. All three travelled across Persia to Kandahar and so to Kabul at the end of July. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to Professor Hackin that he is sending the former first Secretary of the French Legation in Kabul to assist him as Charge D'Affaires.—A.P.

Sardar Shahwali Khan Enroute to London.

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PESHAWAR, Dec. 2.

Sirdar Shahwali Khan is expected to reach Peshawar tomorrow afternoon with three children and six members of his staff, enroute to London. Sirdar Ahmed Ali Khan, nephew of King Nadir Khan, who has been appointed Afghan Ambassador at Paris, also accompanies the party. The local Khilafat Committee has decided by a majority to present an address of welcome to Shah Wali Khan.—A.P.

CONGRESS WORKERS BAILED OUT.

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Trouble Over Lantern Lectures.

BARISAL, Dec. 2.

For having delivered lantern lectures, summons under Section 108 C.P.C. have been issued against Mahmad Ismail and Jogeshchandra De, Congress workers to show cause why they should not be bound down for one year to be of good behaviour. The house of the former was also searched. They have been both bailed out on sureties of Rs. 250 The hearing of their cases have been fixed for December 14.—Free Press.

CHAIR OF MALARIOLOGY.

—:o:—

To be Established In Calcutta.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Replying to Mr. Bellairs in the House of Commons on the Subject of Malaria in Bengal Mr. Benn did not think that it had increased in recent years. The Government of Bengal were devoting attention as to whether the embankments in the Ganges Delta favoured Malaria. Mr. Benn added that a chair of Malariology would be established at the Rockfeller Institute at Calcutta.

Mr. Freemantle suggested a Government inquiry with a view to reducing Malaria.

Mr. Benn replied that that was a much wider question.

Assembly President's Return to Delhi.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel arrived here to-day.—A.P.

Afghan Minister's Departure From Teheran For Kabul

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Teheran.—Sultan Ahmed Khan Afghan Minister, has left for Kabul. It is stated that Sardar Azizollah Khan has been appointed in his place, and he is expected here shortly.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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